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June 19, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 96 96

June 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 88 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 90 98

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.

Barometer 29.88.

7972 日一十月五

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Still Powerfully Attacking.

London, June 17.

A Rome semi-official message states:—The enemy aimed at a fifteen kilometre advance on the first day. South of Montello, the enemy crossed the Piave in considerable force, but is gradually being pushed towards the river. North of Osana, an advanced group of British were surrounded by Austrians, but resisted until a counter-attack released them, simultaneously taking 200 prisoners. The Austrian pressure continues very strongly along the whole front. They are concentrating their most powerful attacks astride the Brenta and across the Piave.

Austrians Strongly Held.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Orlando has communicated to the Senate and Chamber information from the Italian Headquarters until ten o'clock on the night of June 16, stating:—"During the day the enemy, by strong reaction, hindered our and the Allies' counter-offensive pressure on the Asiago Plateau and in the Mount Grappa region. The enemy also attacked all along the Piave in order to re-establish the solid bridge on the right bank of the river. Our troops' tenacious resistance and repeated counter-attacks strongly hold the enemy. The struggle is most bitter on the eastern slopes of Montello, west of Sandonadi and the Piave."

British Satisfied.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Italy, telegraphing on June 16 at midnight, reports an interview with a high British officer who expressed himself in every way satisfied with the result of the Austrian attack against the British. The enemy, practically lost five to one. We captured four guns. Our sirmen on the Piave broke up at least seven bridges and fired 25,000 cartridges from a low altitude.

Main Italian Positions Intact.

London, June 17.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that the Austrians have altogether about fifty-two Divisions in the field but have not succeeded in piercing the main Italian positions. The Austrians on the British front lost most heavily. The British have regained all the lost ground and are now attacking on the original line. The attacks against the Italians were delivered in great strength. At one time the enemy had captured the whole of the Italian first line east of the Brenta and the Piave and also an important position immediately to the west of the Brenta. Had this advantage been maintained, the positions might have been serious, because it outflanked the whole west of the river. An Italian counter-attack, however, averted the danger. Generally speaking, the Italians have regained the greater part of the ground lost between the Brenta and the Piave, although the Austrians have crossed the Piave and established themselves on the north-eastern spur of Montello. Elsewhere the Italians have maintained their ground except a most narrow strip on the western bank opposite Ponte de Piave and a most narrow salient north of the main railway from Venice. The Italians have evacuated a bridge in the neighbourhood of Osopole.

The Enemy's Severe Defeat.

London, June 17.

A British-Italian official message says:—"The artillery battle has died down. The enemy is reorganising after his severe defeat. Captured maps show that the enemy's objectives were most ambitious, including the capture of Mount Pan and Cimadelfonta. Our prisoners now total 716 and the booty is four mountain guns, forty-three machine guns and seven flame-throwers. Considering the severity of the bombardment and the intensity of the fighting, our casualties are most slight. Our sirmen on Saturday and Sunday dropped over three hundred bombs and fired over 25,000 rounds at troops and transport attempting to cross the Piave."

Allied Counter-Offensive Hindered.

London, June 17.

An Italian official message says:—"Following Saturday's heavy losses, the enemy on Sunday limited his action to hindering with intense fire our own and the Allied counter-offensive. The latter, however, were able to gain partial successes and rectify the line at several points. The battle proceeded with extreme violence along the Piave. The enemy, heedless of losses, continued his powerful pressure in order to extend the occupation of Montello and thereby open the way to the plains. We strongly engaged the enemy on the line from Ciano to Montello and the crest of St. Andrea, bravely holding our positions on the river between St. Andrea and Fissello and also effectively opposing the advance before the heads of St. Dona. We and the Allies have now taken 4,500 prisoners, including 201 by the French. Forty-four hostile aeroplanes were brought down in two days."

Socialist Loyalty.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Chamber has passed the Provisional Budget by 283 votes to 34 with the greatest enthusiasm, following a speech by the Socialist, Signor Turati, who proclaimed the complete solidarity of the Chamber. He declared that the Socialists could not but feel themselves the representatives of the people in arms. (Loud Cheers). "Our seats have become our trenches and nothing will make us desert while danger lasts" (Loud Cheers).

Italy's Military Revival.

London, June 18.

Reuter learns from an Italian military source that all the past losses of material have been made good. The munition factories are working excellently. The troops have been highly trained and reorganised and are better fed; they have been granted increased pay and are insured in case of death. Provision has also been made for reinstating in civil life those injured.

Austrians Admit Violent Attacks.

London, June 17.

An Austrian official wireless message states:—"We maintained our positions on Sunday against violent attacks west of the Brenta and mountain positions carried on Saturday. We advanced to the west in the Montello region and wrested more ground west of Sandonadi and captured Osopole. The prisoners on the south western front now total 12,000."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Extend Their Positions.

London, June 17.

A French communique states:—"Between the Oise and the Aisne we successfully carried out a local operation this morning which enabled us to extend our positions north and northwest of Hautecroix. We took about a hundred prisoners and captured machine-guns."

Enemy Raids.

London, June 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The enemy raided a post on the night of June 16, east of Hebutaria. One British is missing. We repulsed hostile raiders on the morning of June 17 north of the Somme and elsewhere. There is the usual reciprocal artillery activity."

Some German Claims.

London, June 17.

A German official wireless message states:—"We took 120 prisoners as the result of local raids between Oureq and the Marne. The booty captured between Montdidier and Noyon is now three hundred guns and over 1,000 machine guns."

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned, but the King has requested the Ministers to keep their portfolios until a new Cabinet is formed. The cause of the resignation is not stated.

GERMAN RAIDER CROSSES ENGLISH COAST.

London, June 17.

It is officially announced that an aeroplane crossed the Kent Coast at mid-day, but anti-aircraft guns immediately drove it off.

THE RECENT RAID ON PARIS.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that only two air raiders on the 1st instant reached the Paris district. There were six casualties including three women killed, while a large industrial establishment was destroyed.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, June 17.

An official message issued by the Air Ministry states that an independent force of the Royal Air Force carried out during the week ending the 11th instant four attacks on the railway station and sidings at Thionville, securing several direct hits on the station. An explosion was observed at Carlsbad works. Two attacks were made on Metzblon, where a direct hit wrecked a train. The force also dropped three and a half tons of bombs on rail-sidings at Karthaus, and on railways and munition factories at Hagendingen and Dillingen with good results. All the machines returned.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

The Grotesque Doctrines of Sinn Fein.

London, June 17.

Mr. Devlin, speaking at Virginia on behalf of Mr. O'Hanlon, the Nationalist candidate for East Cavan, said the Irish Party did not intend to discard the Parliamentary weapon, which was one of the principal factors in winning Irish freedom. Sinn Fein had been before the country for twenty years, but the Irish people paid no attention to its grotesque doctrines. The promise of an Irish Republic in fifty years or fifty centuries was no compensation for this generation.

A Forthcoming Debate.

London, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson asked for an opportunity to discuss Lord French's Proclamation and the Government's policy in that connection.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed to a discussion on June 25.

IRISH AGITATORS ARRESTED IN AMERICA.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states Jeremiah O'Leary, one of the Irish agitators indicted on charges of treason, has been arrested, as also has James Larkin, the self-styled President of the new Irish Republic.

SWEDISH SHIPS FOR ALLIES.

An Important Agreement Ratified.

London, June 17.

The Press Bureau announces that the Swedish Government has ratified an agreement entered into in London whereby the Allies will secure the services of Swedish shipping to the extent of 400,000 tons deadweight. Credits have been arranged for to the Allies in Sweden. The exports of Swedish iron ore have been regulated as between the belligerent groups, while the import of Swedish paper and pulp into Britain has been arranged under certain conditions.

The Allies, on their part, will facilitate the importation of stipulated quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities required for Sweden's trade and industries, subject to control with guarantees against re-export of the imported articles themselves or any of their products or similar articles.

MYSTERIOUS DISEASE IN GERMANY.

London, June 17.

The Times correspondent at the Hague reports a mysterious disease at Essen, locally called the plague. It is interesting in virulence and the mortality has risen from an average of five to twenty daily. The workers are not allowed the leave the barracks, and everyone is being vaccinated, the authorities thinking the disease to be small-pox.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

A Message from H.M. the King.

London, June 17.

The Press Bureau announces that the second meeting of the Imperial War Conference was held this morning. There was a full attendance of members, including representatives from Australia and India, to whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government, extended a most cordial welcome. The Conference includes for the first time representatives of all the Dominions and India, and is more completely representative of the Empire than any previous Conference.

Mr. Walter Long read the King's reply to the Conference's loyal resolution as follows:—"The King thanks the War Conference for the renewed assurance of the devoted loyalty of all parts of the Empire and is glad to welcome the delegates from all the Overseas Dominions and India. He has received the resolution with very special pleasure. The Conference has met in circumstances of unparalleled gravity and is proof of the unity of the Empire and its determination to uphold the common rights and liberties of mankind. He trusts that the deliberations will lead to even closer associations of all parts of the Empire in the resolve to defeat the common enemy and to build up the Empire more free, more united and stronger in the future."

Dominion Ministers to be Entertained.

London, June 18.

The Lord Mayor of London will entertain the Dominion Ministers to dinner at the Mansion House on July 1.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Proposed Resistance to Germans.

London, June 17.

A Russian wireless official message says that M. Tchitcherine has sent to M. Joffre a communication stating that the military authorities in the Voronezh region report that the German Command proposed a new boundary. The negotiations thereon with the Russian Command did not result in an agreement, and the Germans on June 15 started an offensive in the regions of Varnitsa and Rostov and are also advancing to-day in the Velikiy region. M. Juvonoff has issued a proclamation addressed to all on behalf of the People's Commissariat of War, ordering the mobilisation of workmen and peasants who are unemployed and others born from 1895 to 1897 inclusive, residing in fifty-one specified districts of twelve provinces and territories of Siberia, Orenburg and Cosack troops. The accepted men will remain on active service for six months and be fed, clothed and paid on the terms of the Red Army.

CANADIAN HOSPITAL FOR FRANCE.

London, June 18.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has asked Sir Robert Borden to present the hospital at Joinville to France. The date has not yet been fixed.

THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT.

Not Recognised by Britain.

London, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government did not propose at present to recognise the Finnish Government, which seemed undoubtedly to be entirely under German influence. He also stated that, as far as he was aware, none of the Allies had recognised the independence of Ukraine, which had not received assistance from the Allies since it became completely subservient to Germany.

ENOUGH "TRAIN MEAT."

London, June 17.

At a Socialist meeting at Leicester, attended by a thousand people, the speakers denounced the war and said they had had enough of "train meat," meaning the incessant hospital trains.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

London, June 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Olynes announced that the Food Ministry was assuming responsibility for the wholesale collection, utilisation and distribution of milk.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALY'S ACCELERATED SHIPBUILDING.

Rome, June 17.

The Under-Secretary of Transportation said that thanks to steel from Great Britain shipbuilding in Italy has been greatly accelerated. Seven new shipyards have been constructed and by the adoption of the standard ship 120,000 new tonnage will be built in the current year. He hoped this would be increased to 200,000 tons by next year. The submarine campaign could be considered lost by the Germans.

REMARKABLE SALVAGE FEATS.

London, June 17.

Remarkable salvage operations have been carried out by the Admiralty during the war which would have been thought commercially and engineeringly impracticable before the war, especially the raising of vessels of 3,500 tons whereas formerly anything above 1,500 tons was considered hopeless. Over four hundred ships have been saved, mostly above 1,200 tons, from 1915 to 1918. The accumulation of gas in the holds of submerged vessels due to decomposed meat and vegetables has been surmounted by the discovery of an anoxic enabling divers to work when the cargoes are sprayed. New types of salvage machinery have been invented like the submersible electric motor-pump whereby a submersed 14,000 tonner with a cargo of food-stuffs worth three million sterling was saved.

(Continued on page 3.)

THE WAR AND HAPPINESS.

A Popular Novelist's Speech.

Sir Arthur Quiller Couch,

speaking at the prize distribution

at a girls' county school recently,

said they knew how wonderfully

the war had pulled them together

as a nation; they knew they were

in the same boat, with only one

set of oars. The war had taught

them, above all the wickedness

of national waste. No one was

going to tell him that war was

the normal condition of human

life. War was itself the greatest

waste ever invented by Satan.

He understood that for the cost of

one day of this war tuberculosis

could be stamped out of the

nation. And this war had lasted

1,350 days! He did not see that

anybody who believed in God

could believe that war was the

normal condition of man.

Could not they, there and

then, calmly determine that

when peace was blessedly

restored they would one and all

apply the same efforts to con-

centrate themselves upon peace

as they had to saving the

country in war? They must not

hope for much from legislation.

There was a pretty good Statute-

book if men would only adminis-

ter the statutes. Nineteenth of the

happiness of mankind could never

depend on any parliamentary

enactment. And if they asked

him what tremendous revelation

was going to be made in practice

by women having the vote, he did

not mind confessing he thought

it would make very little differ-

ence. Was there no cure then

for this horrible waste? Yes.

Should they not realize in their

own minds and wills that

human nature did not want

war at all? There should be

avoidance of waste, and there

must be temperance—that just

balance of life, sobriety, decency,

comeliness of dress, moderate

enjoyment of the fruits of the

earth without gluttony—and that

realisation of purpose which

together made a great mind. He

would ask them three important

questions. When they thought

they would like a lot of money, did

they want it for the good it was

going to do them, or did they in

any proportion want it for the

power it was going to give them, of

being envied by other people, and

of thinking themselves superior

to other people? Into how many

drawing-rooms did they go that

were not encumbered with a mass

of rubbish and tasteless furniture?

If they walked down Bond-street

and Regent-square, and back

through Piccadilly, how much

had they seen in that circuit of

magnificent shops that they really

wanted, or how much had

they seen that they thought

nobody else ought to want?

(Laughter.) Those were not idle

questions. All this rubbish, this

shop stuff, not only degraded the

tastes, but it degraded the soul

of the workman. If the girls

present remembered nothing else,

let them not forget that there was

nothing in the world that would

keep a man properly happy except

pride in his work. That mockery

would not do it; his employer

would not do it; by doubling

his wages, his soul was sick,

as every man's soul ought to be

sick, of turning out bad work.

The nation that would avoid

industrial slavery was a nation

that would do without rubbish in

the furniture of life. Have little,

but insist on having it good. In

conclusion, Sir Arthur said he

had always held that it was most

desirable that the young should

be happy, and he thought it was

to the credit of the generation to

which he belonged that they had

made their children's lives

happier than their own lives were

at their age.

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10.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 8.15 p.m.

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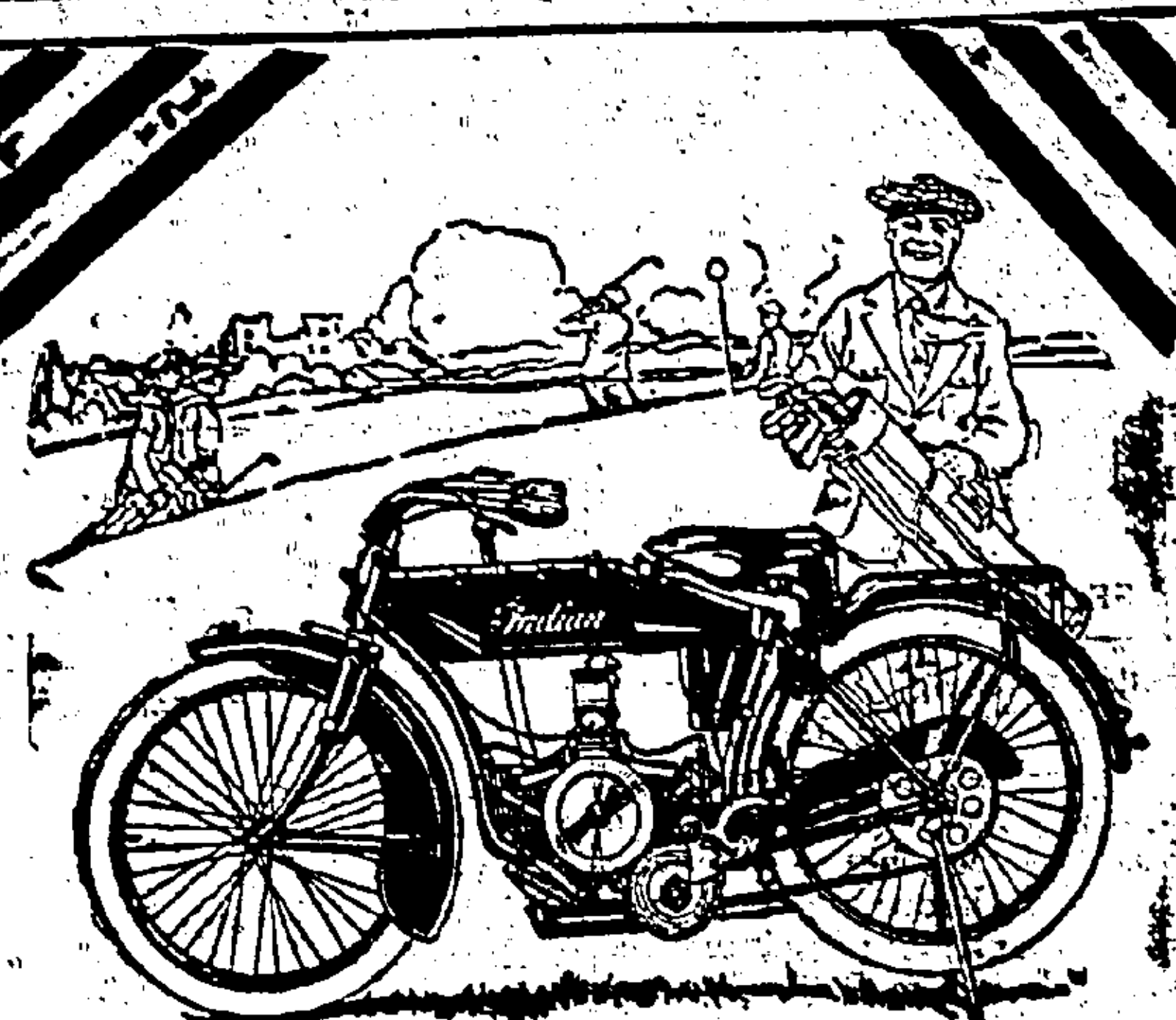
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GENERAL NEWS.

Sir D. Haig's Reply to Journalists.

Mr. F. J. Mansfield, president of the National Union of Journalists, has received the following reply to his message of greeting and confidence sent by the annual delegates' meeting, just held at Leicester:—"On behalf of the Army in France, please convey to the National Union of Journalists our grateful thanks for their kindly message.—D. Haig."

Lord Astor Fined.

A fine of \$10 was imposed on Lord Astor at Worcester for causing petrol to be used unlawfully. Inspector Bristol, who saw the defendant's car outside the shop of an antique dealer, stated that the driver told him that Lord Astor was engaged on Government work. On being pressed for further particulars, the driver explained that the owner of the car was a member of the House of Lords. The collector for the duties expressed Lord Astor's regret. The driver, William Smith, was fined \$2 for using petrol in contravention of the Order.

Shanghai Murders.

Murderers nearly seven inches in diameter are not a common sight in Shanghai, but some (this size, grown by Dr. Chadwick Kew, were actually on exhibition yesterday in Meiers. Hall & Holts store, Shanghai, says the N. C. Daily News of June 12. They are a real object of lesson of what can be raised in Shanghai if proper care and attention is given to the culture of good spawn imported from home. This also applies to seeds of all descriptions for the raising of vegetables. Any kind of seed will not produce good results neither will the best of seed if it is left to the care of an untrained cultivator.

An Officer C. O.

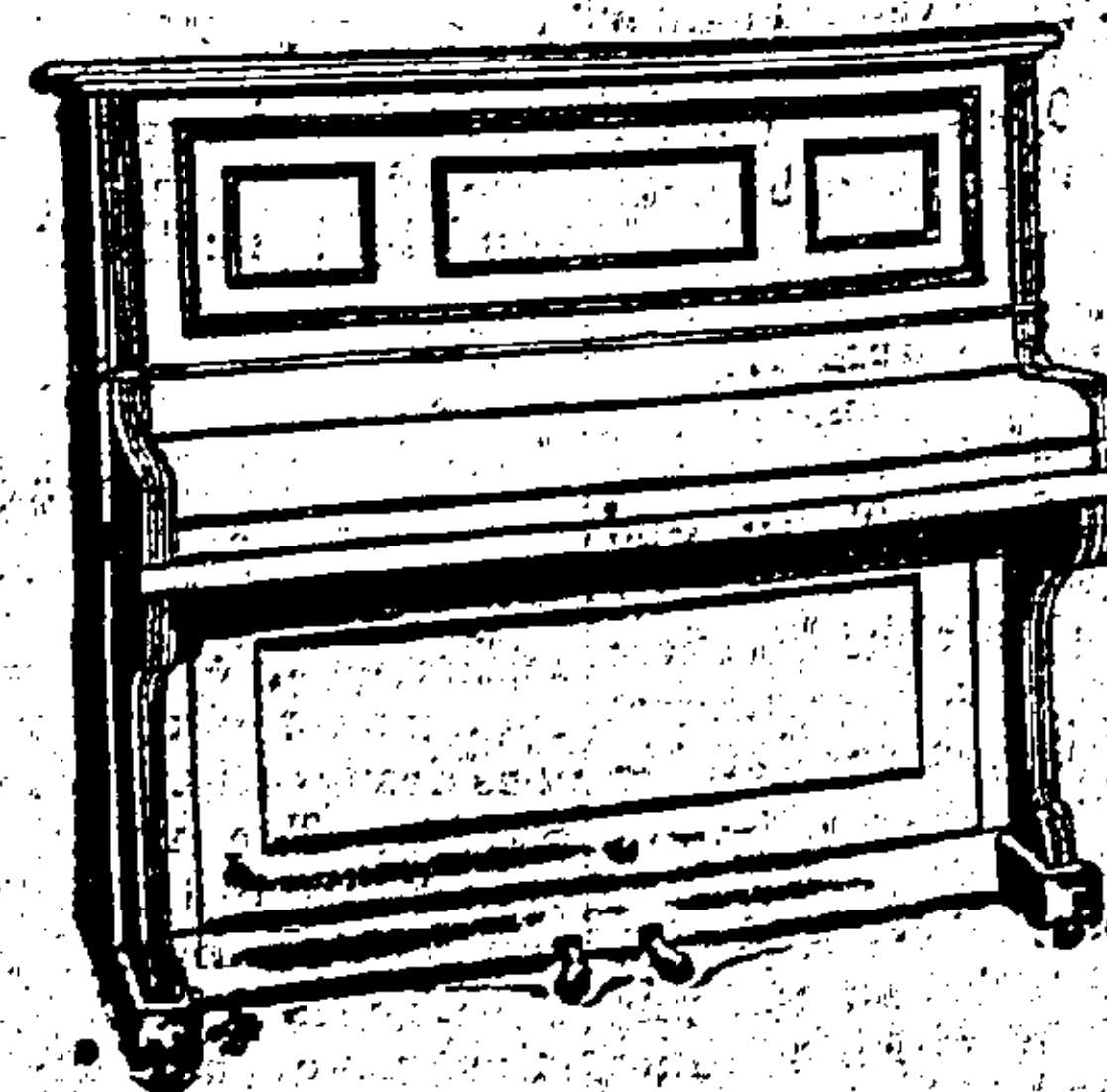
Lieutenant Mark Plozman, in private life a journalist and author, was charged at a general court-martial at Sockton-on-Tees recently with refusing to obey the order of his superior officer to rejoin his regiment. The accused said he did not obey the instructions because five weeks earlier he had been in resignation, but it had been withheld by the colonel on the ground that he was probably suffering from the effects of shellshock, sustained two years ago, and because the reason given that he had become a conscientious objector was not likely to be successful, as he had already been serving for a considerable time. He resigned his commission because he now believed national responsibility an insufficient excuse for committing acts in the name of the nation which no sane person would be guilty of as an individual. He no longer believed that war could end war, but believed the only way to achieve lasting peace was to establish an international Parliament for the making and maintaining of international law. The Court found the accused, who has twice been wounded in action, guilty, and stated that sentence would be pronounced in due course.

Women Parliamentary Candidates.

It is probable that there will be a woman candidate at the Keighley Parliamentary by-election. Miss Nina Boyle, of the Women's Freedom League, who announced her intention of offering herself for nomination a fortnight ago, has been in the constituency since Friday, says the Times of April 4. She has held no meeting yet, but she has had interviews with a number of sympathizers with the women's movement, and states that she has met with an encouraging measure of support. Her object, she says, is to test the question whether women have the right to stand for Parliament. If her nomination is refused she is prepared to contest the point in the Courts, and to obtain a definite judicial ruling. Miss Boyle has been prominent in the women's political movement both in South Africa and in this country. After working for years in the South African War, she acted as organizer of the Johannesburg for the movement which developed into the British Women's League. She took an active part in the suffrage agitation in this country, but after the outbreak of the war helped in hospital work in Macedonia.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Rice Throwing at Wedding.
At Torpoint, Cornwall, Blanche Maud Jago, Beatrice Collings, Edith A. Pilbeam, Minnie Jones, and Mary Chappell were each fined 5s. for having wasted food. A food inspector stated that at the village of Kingsland, as a wedding party was going along the street, he saw several persons throw rice from a window on the crowd. The defendants pleaded ignorance of the law, and said that they had seen rice thrown at weddings, and they did not think that they were doing any harm. The Chairman of the Bench said that the Order forbidding waste of foodstuff had been in force a considerable time, and that people ought to know that it was wrong to waste.

"Salome" Postponed.
It is intimated that the promised production of Salome at the Kennington Theatre to-day has been postponed says The Times of April 9. The manager of the theatre stated last evening that the production so far as that theatre was concerned had been cancelled, for a simple reason. "This is a licensed theatre, and Salome is an unlicensed play. The Lord Chamberlain has not refused to license it, but he has not granted a licence, and is quite neutral on the question. Therefore I am at perfect liberty to give this performance if I like, but I must take the responsibility, and the ones would rest upon myself. I am not taking that responsibility and have cancelled the performance. Mr. J. T. Grein says he is going to produce it this week, but where I do not know."

The Lesson of German Brutality.
At a recent meeting of the South Dublin Board of Guardians a resolution of sympathy was passed with the relatives of the North Sea men who were killed on Saturday by gunfire from a German submarine. Mr. Kelly, who proposed the resolution, said that at one time he did not believe that the Germans would have been so savage as to destroy fishing boats. Mr. Evans, another member of the Board, said that the act of the submarine might be a blessing in disguise if it brought even one Irishman to realize the brutality of the Germans. The chairman (Mr. Scully) said that he hoped that the tragedy would open the eyes of some Irishmen who applauded the Germans and the German victories. A similar resolution was passed by the North Dublin Board of Guardians.

A Lively Vestry.
At the annual vestry for the parish of Brynnyman, in the upland country above Colwyn Bay, those who attended the meeting entered the vestry through the church, as the vicar, the Rev. R. Bert Owen, declined to open the doorway leading into the vestry from outside the church, claiming it to be his private door. He presided at the meeting, at which about twenty parishioners were present, and nominated Mr. William Evans as his warden. Mr. James Amphlett was proposed as people's warden but the vicar ignored the proposition, and proceeded to put a resolution proposed by a parishioner and seconded by his own son that Mr. John Jones, the retiring people's warden, be re-elected. A protest was made against the refusal to accept the nomination of Mr. Amphlett, and without any vote being taken the vicar declared the meeting at an end. He was told if he vacated the chair another chairman would be elected, and he then ordered all present to leave the building, and stated that he intended to look the door whether they left or not. Proceeding to the door with three or four supporters, he attempted to look it, but was prevented by a couple of parishioners. Then he made his way to the door in the west end of the church, which he closed and locked. The parishioners who remained inside went on with the business, electing Mr. O'Connell chairman and Mr. Amphlett as people's warden. A resolution was also passed censuring the vicar and his son for their conduct. They afterwards got out of the building by drawing the bolts on the double doors and then pulling until the lock gave way.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Shanghai Men at the Front.

Sec. Lieut. R. W. Wells, Machine-Gun Corps, Sec. Lieut. A. E. Bowden, Welsh Fusiliers (Garrison) and Pte C. Houghton, Sanitary Corps, R.A.M.C. (all Shanghai men) are all in France and report being in good health at the end of April.

Appointment.

Mr. C. H. Falloon, who until the early part of 1914 was for many years resident inspector for the Far East for the Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., at Shanghai, has been appointed as from May 1, 1918, joint manager of the Fire Department of the Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., at their head office in London.

Regimental Reserve Battalions.
For the better organisation of Regimental Reserve Battalions at home present procedure for the posting of Expeditionary Force infantry soldiers to reserve battalions on discharge from command depots or hospitals is to be amended. As from April 15 all such postings will be controlled by officers in charge of infantry records, says a Home contemporary to hand.

South African Dried Fruit Industry.

A trial consignment of five tons of prunes was recently sent to England from Wellington, Cape Province. This resulted in an order for 50 tons (4,000 boxes), in respect of which a most satisfactory report has been received. Since then three other shipments of dried fruit have been made in all about 8,000 boxes. Two at least of these shipments have been sold with highly satisfactory results.

Food Controller's "Antics."

Lord Chaplin, addressing a meeting of farmers at Darlington, expressed fears as to the meat supply of the country, because of what he described as the antics of the Food Controller. He con-

demned the wasteful raid on the herds of the country, from which it would take years to recover. A ruinous mistake had been made, against the advice of experts. It persisted in this policy would go far to exterminate our splendid herds. A change in the personnel of the Ministry of Food seemed desirable in the national interest, with as little delay as possible.

Labour and the Seamen.
The Central News is informed that the statements which have appeared with reference to the prohibition by the National Union of Seamen and Firemen of the sailing of the Labour and Socialist international deputation to America is contrary to fact. No attempt was made to sail to America, nor is it proposed that the delegates should sail until after the American Labour delegation has been received here. M. Camille Huysmans, the secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, who was to have accompanied the party, denies that his Belgian passport had been withdrawn by the Belgian authorities. Miners' Relief Society.

The annual report of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Permanent Relief Society shows that at the close of 1917 the members numbered 57,000, an increase of 2,523 in the year. The revenue of the Society was £67,087, and the expenditure amounted to £50,309, leaving an available balance at the close of the year of £235,456, against £218,744 at the end of 1916. There were 11,261 new cases of accident, a proportion of 197 per 1,000 members, and during the year there were 93 deaths from accidents. During the year 1,326 members enlisted in his Majesty's Forces, making a total of 18,651 members enlisting since war broke out.

Shop Assistants and Trade Union Levies.

At the annual conference of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks in London recently, Mr. J. Tetter, the general secretary, on the question of raising the trade union levies, said the result of their doing so would be not only to place the union in a much stronger position financially,

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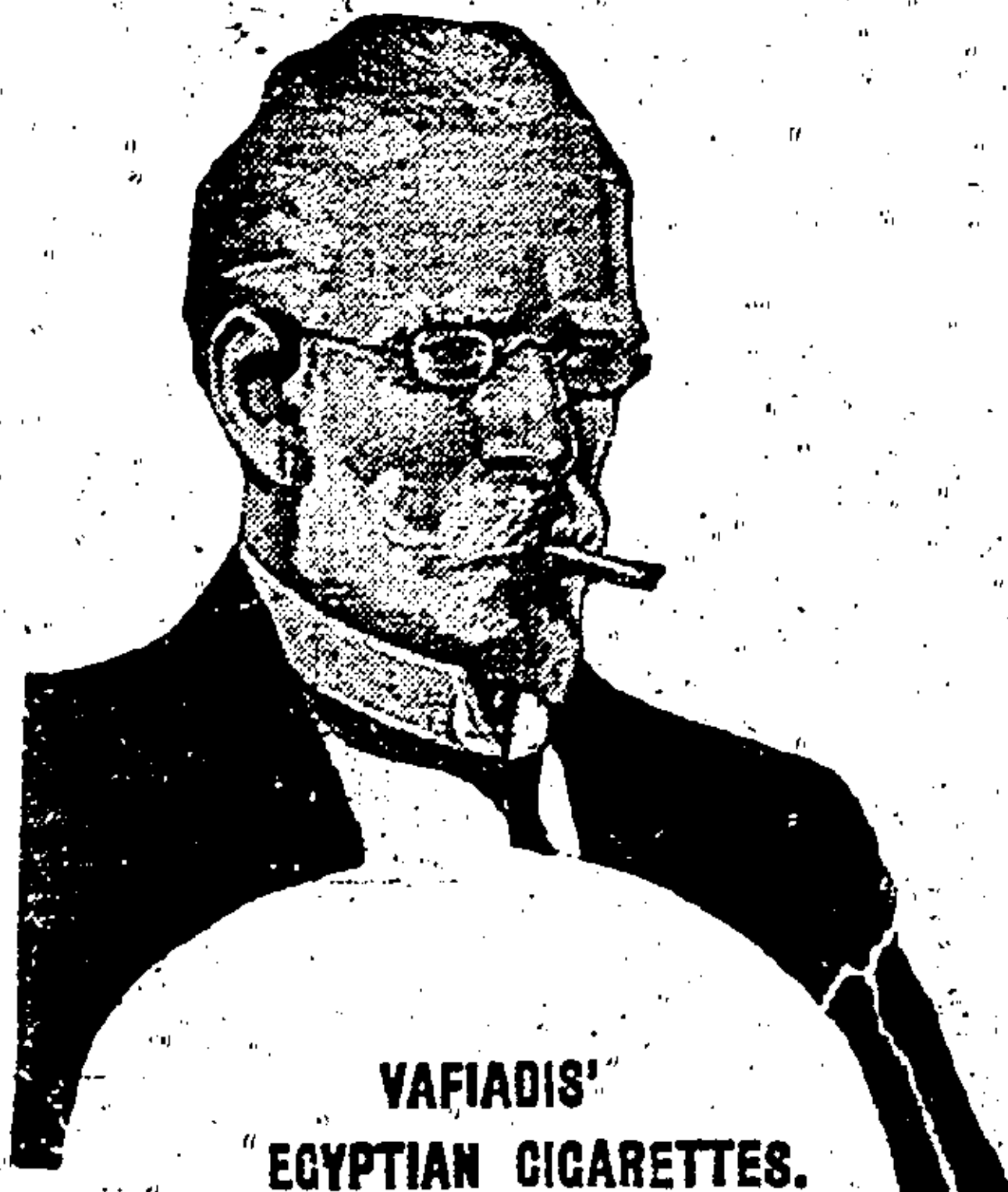
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but would also have the effect of considerably improving the status of members individually. Here-gretted that while the members were very anxious to obtain all the benefits of the organization as a trade union body, they were not so ready to contribute the necessary funds to make it really effective as such. He was of opinion that after the war contributions to trade unions as a whole would have to be increased if the standard of efficiency of such organizations was to be maintained.

Royal Visit to Japan.
In connection with the impending visit of H. B. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught to Japan, a reception committee has been appointed, including Field

Marshal Kawamura, Fleet-Admiral Ijima, and Marquis Inouye, late Ambassador to Great Britain. General Kawamura and Admiral Ijima are the highest representatives on the active service list of the Japanese Army and Navy respectively. On the occasion of the previous visit of Prince Arthur the reception committee included military and naval officers in a similar position—the late General Kuroki and Admiral Togo—in 1906, when his Royal Highness visited Japan to present the Order of the Garter to the late Emperor, and Admiral Togo and the late General Nogi when the Prince represented the Court of St. James's at the funeral of the late Emperor.

NOTICES.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

WARNINGS TO THE DISCONTENTED.

By a somewhat strange coincidence, two utterances came to hand yesterday by Dominion statesmen dealing with the danger which extremists' propaganda may well do to the Empire. Mr. Hughes dealt with the subject as it affected Australia, in his characteristically forceful way, while the South African Minister of Lands gave a much-needed reproof to the Republicans among his own countrymen. While no-one doubts the point that, in the large, the inhabitants of our overseas possessions are loyal to the core, the fact cannot be overlooked that in every community there are pacifists and worse; they may be, as indeed they are, in a decided minority, but they are a dangerous element none the less, for they have a special capacity for inflaming the minds of the unthinking and diverting thought and attention to the essential point of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour possible. It is to men of this type that Mr. Hughes and Colonel Meitz addressed the observations which were summarised in yesterday's telegrams.

The statement that Bolshevism is rife in the mining centres of South Africa will probably come as a surprise to most people; as also will Mr. Hughes' declaration that there are men in Australia whose hatred of England blinds them to all else. But we have no doubt that such assertions would not be made by responsible statesmen unless there were good cause therefor. These are the type of agitators who spread mischief abroad and, unless their efforts are checked, they can do an untold degree of harm at a time like the present. But the thought naturally occurs to one to ask what it is that these misguided zealots want. The probability is that they do not even know that themselves: they are critics of the destructive and not the constructive kind, who would always be setting themselves against existing conditions, no matter what they might be. After all, in these matters the choice at the present moment is of a limited character; for our Colonies it means either throwing themselves heart and soul into the war and thus defeating the Hun, or, on the other hand, sitting still and being content for the time to come when the Germans, if victorious, would make small work of the extremists' aspirations. Colonel Meitz made that point very forcefully when he remarked that the alternatives for South Africa were either the present Union Constitution or slavery under German rule. There are no half-way houses this time: for Britain to lose the war would inevitably mean German domination in her great self-governing Colonies. The discontented grouse must realise this if they only stop to think. And that is what Colonel Meitz invited the Republicans to do when he challenged the strongest of them to say that they favour German rule in preference to British. At heart we may be sure that they have no such preferences, but their declarations unhappily create that impression, and it is the dissemination of loose ideas that sets the unthinking off on dangerous tracks, leading to results which they themselves would probably never contemplate.

In all these little evidences of groundless disaffection it is not hard to trace the handwork of the enemy, for, as Mr. Hughes rightly says, German propaganda manifests itself in pacifism and in many other ways. The Hun has, both before the war and since, done his level best to stir up the Dominions against the Motherland—witness especially his efforts in India and South Africa. But we have all the way through had the happy consciousness, which we still retain, that the Empire as a whole is heart and soul in this great fight for righteousness against organised devilry. The little groups of obstructionists do not seriously count, though it is only right and fitting that occasion should be taken to reveal to them the error of their ways.

The Allies and Neutrals.

The fact that the Allies and Sweden have been able to reach an agreement by which the former will secure considerable shipping tonnage and the latter have free access to foodstuffs and other essential commodities is one which will be viewed with general satisfaction by both parties. A point which cannot be overlooked in this connection is that such arrangements are, incidentally, a distinct tribute to the Allied command of the seas, for had we not been supreme in this regard it would, of course, be an utter impossibility for us to in any way facilitate imports into Sweden or any other country. The Allies are thus able to use their maritime supremacy in a manner to the mutual advantage of themselves and those nations who have something to offer in exchange for the facilities granted. This is a most gratifying circumstance, and we can imagine how the Germans envy the Allies in being able to conclude agreements such as the one under notice. These understandings are of particular value at the present moment, and neutral nations who enter into them cannot but be impressed by the basic fact which makes such agreements possible in these times of world-wide stress.

The Allies and "Independent" States.

Mr. Balfour's statement, in the House of Commons, to the effect that the Government did not propose at present to recognise the Finnish Government, will doubtless meet with ready acceptance by Britons throughout the Empire, and will be equally acceptable, we are inclined to think, to our Allies. Germany has been very busy since her audacious triumphs in Russia in making new States and remaking old ones. Finland, Lithuania, Esthonia, Courland, and the Ukraine, according to the German military commanders, no longer belong to Russia but are independent—that is, they are "independent" so far as the jurisdiction of Russia is concerned—but even more "dependent" now than ever they were upon Germany. In the circumstances these nations had no alternative but to submit to the will of their temporary conquerors. It is, however, quite a different matter with the Allies. They are under no sort of obligation to recognise the existence of such States, and it is clear that they are not likely to do so. The time is not yet for any of the belligerents to determine such matters, for that is a question that can only be properly attended to at the Peace Conference.

Austria's Failure.

It would appear from the latest cables regarding the Austrian offensive that the enemy has met with a miserable failure in his initial effort, due to the altogether magnificent resistance put up by the Italian as well as the British and French troops. The first enemy communiqué on the subject was significant from the fact that it contained admissions of the losses of territory gained in the first rush, and we can well believe that the battle may yet turn out to be more serious for the aggressors than for the defenders. There can be no doubt that the offensive was ordered by Germany, with a view possibly to offsetting the internal unrest in the Dual Monarchy, and if it ends in complete failure the result can only be to fan the flames of disaffection into an even greater conflagration. We await the final upshot of this enemy effort with confidence; it may yet prove to be a real blessing in disguise.

Stole European Boots.

A Chinese was arrested in the street last evening carrying a pair of European brown boots. On enquiry being made, it was found that he had stolen the boots from a Japanese house on Praya East. When charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a previous conviction was proved, and defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

DAY BY DAY.

THE METAPHYSICIAN IS A MAN WHO BELIEVES TEN TIMES AS MUCH AS HE CAN PROVE, AND PROVES TEN TIMES AS MUCH AS ANYONE ELSE WILL BELIEVE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the appointment of M. Zimis as Premier of Greece.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

Declared Infected.
The Colonial Secretary informs us that the Government of Bengal, has declared Hongkong to be infected.

Golf-Ladies Section.
Owing to the course being unplayable during the second week of this month, the Captain's Cup Competition may be played from Monday, 24th June, till the following Saturday (inclusive).

Pawned a Sewing Machine.
Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with illegally pawning a sewing machine. It appeared that the machine belonged to defendant's friend. The defendant's wife stated that her husband had the consent of the owner to pawn the machine. She used the money for their sustenance. Complainant denied giving consent, and defendant was fined \$20, or one month's hard labour.

A Ready Excuse.
When a hawker was charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with failing to exhibit his licence board, he said that he put the board in his pocket because it was raining. Inspector Sim then said that the man had no board. When searched the defendant's ready excuse was that he remembered that he had placed the board in the pocket of another coat he had left at home. His Worship fined the man of quick excuses \$2.

An Opium Divan.
A Chinese, was charged with keeping an opium divan in Hollywood Road and also with being in unlawful possession of three tins of opium. Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, Mr. Wildin, C.P.O., stated that he found defendant and four other men in a room smoking opium, and in a cupboard was some prepared opium. Defendant stated that he was only looking after the place whilst his friend was away at Canton. His Worship imposed a fine of \$75, or one month's hard labour.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

Arrangements for the Future.

In view of the fact that the Rev. T. Robinson is to be absent from the Colony for about three months, the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, B.N. has kindly consented to take over the trusteeship of the Fund. In future all communications should be addressed to him. At a Committee meeting held on Monday afternoon the work of the Fund was brought under review and several matters were carefully dealt with. Many picnics are being run at a minimum cost to the Fund, in some cases the launch only being paid for out of the Fund. Men cannot make the excuse of lack of paper if letters are not written home, for the Fund is making regular contributions of this kind to each unit. An examination of the figures in connection with the "At Home" for Service men at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, shows that since August last about seven thousand men have availed themselves of the kind invitation of the donors of the Fund.

At its meeting the Committee decided that those events that touch a large number of men, and that are efficient and economical, will receive all possible encouragement. Items of a more expensive nature will be carefully scrutinised and assistance from the Fund will be limited to a moderate grant.

FORMERLY OF HONGKONG.

Tribute to Late Lieut. Alan Morris.

The following is an extract from the Strand School Magazine, dated April 1918:—

ROLL OF HONOUR: IN MEMORIAM.

Edwin Alan Morris (School House): aged 19: 1913-16 Upper IV—Upper VI. Second Lieutenant S. Wales Borderers, attached Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died after an operation on December 2nd, 1917, at a casualty clearing station, of wounds in head, thigh, and shoulders, received in action in Palestine on the previous day. At first he seemed to be going on well, but he became comatose and gradually sank, suffering no pain at the end. He was buried in a military cemetery, British soldiers carrying him to his grave. His Lieut. Colonel has written:—"He joined us only a fortnight ago, so keen and anxious to take his part. He was quite pleased and smiled when I thanked him for his good work of the day before. I deplore his gallant death so early in his career." It appears that his company had a desperate job to do and did it well. They took 300 prisoners, but at heavy cost, and were too weak to hold on longer than three hours, supporters being unable to come up, owing to the terrible nature of the ground. They had therefore retired, and just before the start Morris was badly hit with a young officer's friend, who died almost immediately. He bore without a murmur the intense discomfort of a 2½ miles journey to the dressing station, carried by hand over what his C.O. describes as the most awful country he has ever seen.

Coming to England at an early age from China, where his father is Head Master of the Saiyung School, Hongkong, he was educated successively at Port Talbot County Schools, Glamorgan; Elstow, Bedford; and Strand School. Entering when the new ere opened at Brixton, he at once threw himself heartily into the full life of the School, where he was extremely well liked and almost idolised by his fellows. After a year in Mollin's he was transferred in December, 1914, to the Head Master's boarding house, and when this was broken up through the War, he lived with Mr. Medley. He left as Head of School House. As a Prefect he "magnified his office," and his influence was always for good. One recalls with a wistful pleasure his clear and careful reading of the Scriptures at morning Prayers, as well as his stentorian and soldierly word of command on the parade ground. He was a keen nature student and ably filled the post of Secretary to the Nature Study Society and also acted as chief Librarian. He excelled in most forms of manly sport and especially in swimming. Finely built and gifted with a powerful stroke, he represented the School at the P.S.A. Sports (under 16) in July, 1914, and subsequently became School captain and won his colours. A member of the 1st XI. at cricket (colours 1916), and a stylish bat, he acted latterly as Secretary to the Club. He was also a capable gymnast, and on the sports track in 1915 he won the open mile with ease. When the Cadet Corps was instituted—indeed, at the time of the earlier House drill competition—he entered heart and soul into "the work and ultimately attained the position of O.S.M. The army had a great attraction for him, especially after the outbreak of war, and in September 1916 (practically from School) he gained the 16th place in the examination for the R.M.C. Sandhurst, being awarded a King's Prize Cadetship. He passed out of the College remarkably well and was gazetted in September, 1917, leaving for active service on October 27th. He visited the School on the first day of last term, obviously proud of his new uniform and eagerly anticipating the new life.

Also, little did his many friends imagine that within three short months "Dear old Moggy," as he was affectionately called, would have given his young life for his Country. His untimely death is mourned by masters and boys alike, and he will ever be remembered as a sunny, cheerful, loyal, earnest and energetic member of the School.

OUR LITTLE ECONOMIES.

And Other People's Comments.

"A. A. A." writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

Nowadays we are all rather inclined to pick holes in our friends' economies, I don't say we love our own, but I do say we dislike each other's. For example, an acquaintance of ours has, she considers, a grand plan for saving coals. At the end of the morning, when the sitting room fire has burned low, she packs the grate with newspapers or old books—"No good even for the Y.M.C.A." (her expression)—which have been soaked for 48 hours; she piles slack on top of that, and "hours afterwards you come back and find the fire in one red glow." That economy may come off in skilled hands, but her fire, however many hours after, is always one dark mass of gloom, with smoky vapours going up the chimney, and the patient head of the house is invariably greeted by a chilly atmosphere.

Somewhere else told me she had daily dandelion salads. "And when," she said, "I finished those in the back garden to my joy I found a splendid crop in the churchyard." Culling dandelions for lunch in a cemetery does not appeal to me.

However, I gather from chance remarks, that other folk disapprove heartily of my economies. All winter, when my butcher was more elusive than a Cabinet Minister, I fed my family on what the trade unromantically calls offal. By the way, the trade always called it that, and is surprised at the sudden fuss over the word. I really had no time for queues, and it seemed so simple to go to the nearest tripe shop; buy an ox-heart—Oh! the Scots broth, the suet, and the dripping—or an ox-tail or two calves' feet and bring it home before half past nine in the morning. There is a butcher's shop next door to my favourite civil emporium; and the queue used to make way for me, and watch in amazement while I bought my dinner from the leisurely salesman.

"Gor bless me," said a woman one soppy morning, as I stowed away tripe and a sheep's head in my basket, "I'd sooner be dead than eat them 'orrers." "Yes," said her neighbour, "an' wouldn't my ole man think me a treat if I jist collared a 'art fur 'im, 'eased a tykin's a bit o' trouble ower 'is fud?" But, "Tripe a la mode de Caen," I whispered to myself consolingly. And how's this for the woud of a relative? She had had a long innings—pastry without dripping, and tea-leaves dried in the oven after use, and they make better tea the second day than the first. So when she cleared her throat I chipped in, "I'm economising in clothes." "Are you?" she said "I hadn't noticed."

How different is the tale of a pretty young friend of mine, whose aunt asked her the other day where she had got her new dress. "Peckham," said the goaded niece, truthfully and angrily. "Paquin! Oh, my dear, it's lovely."

But my particular poison is the grumbler. I think that people should economise just as they think fit; let them wear sandals, or paint their feet a smart shade in tan; let them clean their own windows, or sweep their own chimneys; let them do all their clever brains can suggest to help to win and to outwit, but let them do it cheerfully.

Sergeant Major Flora Sanders, of the Serbian Army, wrote in January, 1918, "I have heard more grumbling since I came back to England from people because they cannot get quite as much butter or sugar as they would like than I have ever heard in the whole Serbian Army, even when we were going through Albania and frequently had no food at all."

Now, who, in all this green England of ours, has had the audacity and the awful uningratiating tenacity to look into the serene eyes—the eyes that have seen what they have seen—of Sergeant Major Flora Sanders of the Serbian Army, and to talk to her of the sugar shortage?

There is a sunny, cheerful, loyal, earnest and energetic member of the School.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The occupation of Petrograd by the Germans would have added a notable chapter to the history of the vicissitudes of capitals. Though a much newer town, Petrograd shares with London the distinction, among the chief capitals of Europe, of having been inviolate from the foot of the invader throughout the modern era. It was already the seat of government when Napoleon captured Moscow in 1812, but never at any time does he seem to have contemplated a march on St. Petersburg.

It was Napoleon, of course, who was the great overrunner of capitals. His armies were the last to occupy Berlin (1806), Vienna (1809), Rome (1808), Madrid (1808), and Lisbon (1807); the last of those to be liberated was Rome, which was not restored to the Pope till the peace of 1814. We were ourselves the last invaders of Copenhagen, which surrendered to Admiral Gambier and Lord Cochrane after a three days' bombardment in 1807. Bern is hardly a parallel case, for though it yielded to the French in 1798, it did not become the capital of Switzerland till 1848. Of Constantinople, secure behind the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the Turks have remained in undisputed possession since they captured it in 1453.

During the present war, Brussels, Belgrade, Cetinje, and Bucharest have been in succession occupied by the Germans—none of the four being an adequate consolation for the failure to reach Paris in 1914. Till the siege of 1871 that capital had been one of the most fortunate, for it had been immune from foreign occupation since the days of our own Henry VI.

Who is he? This sounds rather like the beginning of an advertisement for a "Shielding Shadow" or an "Iron Claw" cinema serial, but it isn't! The "he" in question is a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, and his writing is so bad that voting paper on which he, supposedly, had written the name of either Sir Kailash Chander Bose or Mr. W. B. Rye at the Committee elections had to be cancelled because the Chairman could not make head nor tail of it. There had been a tie in the election of the nominated Commissioners' representatives on the General Committee, Mr. Rye and Sir Kailash having each secured twelve votes, and on the "vote-off" so to speak, the Chairman suddenly stopped when reading out the votes, and after examining one of the papers for some time, he remarked: "This paper is absolutely illegible; I am afraid I shall have to cancel it."—*Statesman*.

The statement printed in a London morning paper (on the authority of a Devonport doctor) that 90 per cent. of the children born during the last three months were males seemed improbable to one who knows and respects Nature's obstinate adherence to established traditions. As a matter of fact, the official figures for the last quarter are these:—Males, 78,667; females, 75,004. That gives a slightly higher preponderance of males than in previous times, but hardly enough to make a headline about.

By the loss of a particular chemist taken into the Army a firm of Lancashire sugar refiners had to discontinue the making of golden syrup, with the result (as the *Liverpool Post* computes) that 6,720,000 lbs. of syrup have been lost to the country. I remember no other character in history or fiction who seems to correspond so closely to the Miltonian line: "Linked sweetness long drawn out."

Colonel Bopington, who recently incurred the displeasure of Dora, is, unlike most military men, a first-rate speaker. Indeed, there is hardly anyone who could match him in a point more telling. He is certainly not an optimist, in any sense of the word. In his young days, when he was in the Rifle Brigade, he made military history and noticed his special study.

AERIAL WAR.

The Crucial Phase.

Mr. Claude Grahame-White, writes as follows in the Daily Chronicle:—

The final struggle for aerial supremacy has begun; and with its progress we have reason to feel satisfied. The fierce fighting which is taking place between aircraft more heavily armed than was the case a little time ago, entails of course extremely serious losses; but we now know—so far at any rate as this present phase of the struggle is concerned—that the best British machines exceed in speed, and in the height they attain, anything the Germans send against them; while our best fighting airmen, and those of our gallant ally France, continue to prove that, man for man, they are the superiors of the enemy.

From what may be called the first round of this final struggle one may indeed say truthfully that we have emerged quite well, and that the punishment we have already inflicted on the enemy will be all to our advantage when we reach those periods of even more intense fighting which should come with the summer months.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the Germans realise now very clearly the grave peril in which they will find themselves if they are beaten decisively by air. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that they are redoubling their efforts; and that they are on the look out specially for any new and better type of fighting craft. It is here, indeed, that we must exercise constant vigilance. Surprises in design are much more likely to be encountered with aircraft than with other weapons of war, seeing that the aircraft is so new, and means that we must never, at any one moment, rest content, with the machines we have, but must strive always for something that is faster and better armed.

Granted that the enemy does not spring any surprises on us in design—and he should find it difficult to do this if we are sufficiently on the alert—then it is by sheer weight of numbers and by fierce and bitter fighting that the Allies will strive for a full command of the air. There will be no hope of gaining this, or of holding it when gained, until we have an overwhelming superiority in pilots and machines.

What we have to do, if we can, is to deal the Germans a real knock-out blow, and this means that we must not only drive them out of the air, but keep them on the ground once we have forced them there—a task impossible of achievement unless we can outnumber them, say, by something like three or four to one. And in this matter of production, of out-building the enemy till we overwhelm him, the chief factors are now pilots and engines.

With America coming to our aid, and sending us streams of young men who make admirable flyers, a great increase in the number of our pilots should now present no insuperable difficulties. What is a far more troublesome matter is to increase with sufficient rapidity the output of high-powered aero-motors. The engine is the heart of the aeroplane, and it is vital for us, again with the help of America, to produce these high-powered motors in greater quantities than is the case to-day.

No artillery, and, indeed, no other weapon of war, can wield anything like the power that bomb-dropping aircraft have now begun to wield—the power, that is to say, of cutting off at their very source the munitions on which the armies of the enemy depend. Not only do aircraft attack supply trains while they are on their way to the front, but they now fly on till they reach the cities where these supplies are being made, dropping bombs through factory roofs and destroying the machinery and stores which they contain, besides spreading consternation among the workers.

It is obvious that bombing aircraft could and the war in a week if raids could be made ceaselessly, and by a sufficiently large number of machines. If, for example, the communications of

an enemy could be broken, and their restoration prevented, and his munition areas bombed so violently that they ceased to be productive, then his armies would soon be without food or ammunition.

That this stage has not yet been reached is due to the fact that none of the great countries which are at war were sufficiently confident in aircraft as a weapon for attacking land positions to begin early enough in the war anything like an adequate programme of construction. Instead of these powers of the aeroplane being anticipated, as they might have been, it was left for the machine itself, by repeated raids, to prove what it could do, and literally to force action to be taken; and even then such action was until recently, far from being adequate. It is certainly remarkable that, whereas the bomb-dropping powers of the aeroplane were demonstrated as far back as 1911, three years before the war, we should only now begin to find ourselves, after nearly four years of actual warfare, in anything like a position to deliver effective raids.

So far as this country is concerned, the position is that we are producing aircraft in sufficient numbers to give us a margin over and above the requirement on the battle fronts; and with this margin we are now able to decide what results, moral and material, can be obtained from raiding which can be made systematic instead of spasmodic. The crux of the question is whether we shall be able to profit by this growing power that we shall not merely disorganise temporarily the enemy's war work behind his lines, but attack him so frequently and destructively that this disorganisation becomes permanent.

The answer depends as much on the enemy as on us, and for the reason that neither side can reap the full results of raiding until the flying forces of the enemy have been defeated, and aerial supremacy gained and held. If you have not inflicted heavy punishment on the enemy and weakened him in numbers the attacks he is able to make on the long-distance raiders which enter his territory may involve the loss of so many machines that, on a balance of results, the advantage is with him rather than with you.

It should be borne in mind that defensive measures, though they will not stop a raid, can, if they are energetic, take a good deal of the sting out of it. To realise this, one has only to picture a raid being made against a munition centre which is undefended. In such a case the pilots could descend so low that every bomb they dropped reached a definite objective. But when a point of attack is well defended by aeroplanes and guns the raiders may be so harassed, even if they are not brought down, and forced to keep so high, that only a few of their bombs prove effective.

It is necessary to envisage the whole of the operations by air, rather than any specific phase of them. The more enemy machines we can bring down on the battle front, the fewer he will be able to set aside to defend his munition centres; while the more widespread we can make our raids into the territory behind his lines, the more difficult will be his problem in allocating defending craft, seeing that there will be so many places which are crying for protection.

It is a truism that the side which loses definitely the initiative in war, and is forced into defensive fighting, is well on the way to defeat; and if this is so on land and sea, it is very much more so in the air. Raiding offers a case in point. Once the raiders have been able to come together and start, and are on their way, it requires a very large organisation to cope with them, and even then some of them will usually get through, and a certain amount of damage will be done. But if defence can be turned into offence as has been our endeavour in the counter-attacks we have made against the aerodromes in Belgium, where German raiders assemble, then it may be found that a comparatively few bombs, if they hit their mark, will do more in stopping a raid by thousands of defending aeroplanes, or squadrons of defending

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Splendid Five-part Film.

The five-part picture, "The Angel Factory," which is management of the Victoria Theatre showed last night and will show again to-night, is one that cannot fail to make a great appeal to the picture-going public. A better title might have perhaps been chosen for this fine film as it gives a rather different idea to what the picture really conveys. But from the start to the finish there is not a dull moment in all the five parts, and it is with regret that the audience sees the last flicker on the screen. There are many exciting episodes and gripping situations which are none the less interesting because they are so human. The acting in the picture is superb, every one of the cast taking his or her part in just the way they should do. There is no doubt that the audience visiting the Victoria to-night will be no less enthralled than the one last night, which was quite comfortably large. To-night will be the last chance the public will have of seeing this fine picture. The excellent programme concluded with a very laughable picture entitled "The Masquerade."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. J. N. O. B. E. state:—

Helmet. Helmets (without spikes) are, until further orders, to be worn (a) by patrolmen on first shift duty, (b) by search supervisors going on duty at 5.30 p.m. and (c) by mounted police going on duty at or before 5.30 p.m.

Police School. On and from June 20, the examinations will be held at 5.30 p.m. instead of 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, June 20.—No. 3 Platoon.

Friday, June 21.—No. 7 Platoon.

Monday, June 24.—No. 8 Platoon.

Tuesday, June 25.—No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, June 26.—No. 5 Platoon.

Thursday, June 27.—No. 6 Platoon.

Band Practices.

Thursday, June 25; and Friday, June 26; at 8 p.m.

Strength.

No. 1 Platoon, No. 1 Section.—P.C. 414 J. Hooper, attached from H.K.D.C.

The point is that while half-a-dozen attacking machines might prevent an enemy squadron from leaving the ground, if they raided them successfully in their sheds, it might take more than a hundred machines to deal with this squadron once it was in the air. In the first case it could be attacked on a definite spot of comparatively small size, while in the second it would have to be sought out, and brought to action, somewhere in the vast area of the sky.

The drawbacks of a defensive are illustrated by the organisation we have been obliged to build up in this country to repel German raiders. If, early in the war, we had been able to provide ourselves with more fighting and bombing aeroplanes, we should not have been forced to this process, but should have been able to prevent, instead of merely to hamper, the assembling of the enemy squadrons in Belgium, and should have been able in addition to give him so much to do in defending his own vulnerable points that he would have had very few machines, if any, to set aside for long-distance raids into this country.

If one assumes that the Allies will gain sufficient power in the air to inflict upon the enemy a really crushing defeat, and there is now every hope they may, granted that output is still further expedited, then one is justified also in the assumption that air power, employed relentlessly by a force which has gained ascendancy, will so demoralise the Germans, not only in the war zones, but also in their munition centres—that—aiding enormously in all other efforts—it will soon bring the enemy to the point of collapse.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THE CYCLISTS IN ACTION.

(By Capt. H.B.C. Pollard).

During the long periods of trench warfare, cyclist troops could not be used to their full advantage and served for the most part as ordinary infantry in the trenches. In the recent open fighting they have once again reverted to their proper role of mounted infantry, and have played an invaluable part in the long rearguard actions.

Cyclist troops are nominally confined to roads so far as their mounted movement is concerned, but in practice any kind of track or foot path where a man can walk will serve for cyclist, and machines can be easily lifted and carried over obstacles which would balk other wheeled traffic. Except for the fact that they cannot charge or carry out any form of shock tactics, cyclists can do all that can be done by cavalry, while in addition there is no wastage of men for such duties as horse holding while the others come into action, and no troubles about feeding and watering horses.

The extraordinary mobility of cyclists—they can do sixty miles a day on good roads and average at least twelve miles an hour for short distances, makes them an ideal infantry reserve, easily flung from point to point. Moving by roads at the back of the Army, a Cyclist Brigade can race round to reinforce a threatened flank quicker than other troops. Infantry columns in motor omnibuses can be moved quickly, but in time of stress the road congestion caused by battalions of cyclists in file is vastly less than the hindrance caused by motors. Besides, cyclist units can move over roads quite impossible for motor buses and can approach the firing line on their machines, coming into action on the spot, while motor carried infantry would have to disembark a considerable distance from the actual fighting line.

In a rearguard action the mobility of cyclists is extremely useful, as they can be left to hang on to a position and cover the retreat of the infantry. When the latter have fallen back and the post becomes too hot to hold, the cyclists can withdraw at the last possible moment, and regaining their machines, speed away to the next point where a suitable defence position can be found. Working in this way along an extended front, cyclists rearguards, communicating laterally, form the best protective patrol network that can be devised. Such an outpost line of cavalry would be always hampered by its forage and watering needs, besides furnishing a more obvious target and requiring many more men. But the elusive cyclist is an easily concealed antagonist, and he requires only rations and ammunition for himself and nothing for his mount.

The cyclist unit of to-day has its fine power considerably augmented by motor cycle machine gun units, which act with it and can maintain the same standard of mobility. The joint task of these cyclists during a rearguard action is no light one, for they must be in contact with the enemy all the time, must hang on to positions, fighting delaying actions till the last possible moment before their line of retreat is cut off.

Besides the actual contact fighting, they must send word of all the enemy's movements, and keep in touch with the flanks of their own retreating front. Some times it is their task also to fire the fuses of mines prepared to wreck roadways or bridges, to set fire to stores and waste the country over which they retreat, in order that nothing of value to the enemy may be left behind. The enemy who is faced by cyclists must press on cautiously, securing himself against deadly ambushes; and he is often held up by a handful of men who delay his advance until he finds out that they are simply a skirmishing screen with no real fire support behind them. All this takes time, and in a rearguard action every moment of delay is valuable. The individual cyclist, crouched low in the ditch by a roadside, sheltered by a bit of ruined brickwork near a farm, or even perched in a tree, can hold back the small parties of German infantry that come cautiously along. The enemy scouts and patrols offer clear targets, and when the moment comes, a cyclist bent low over his handlebars and speeding for dear life flares little in the way of a target to the enemy himself. In a moment or two he is out of view or out of range.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, 18th June, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "TENYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st June, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 25th June, 1918, at 5 P.M.

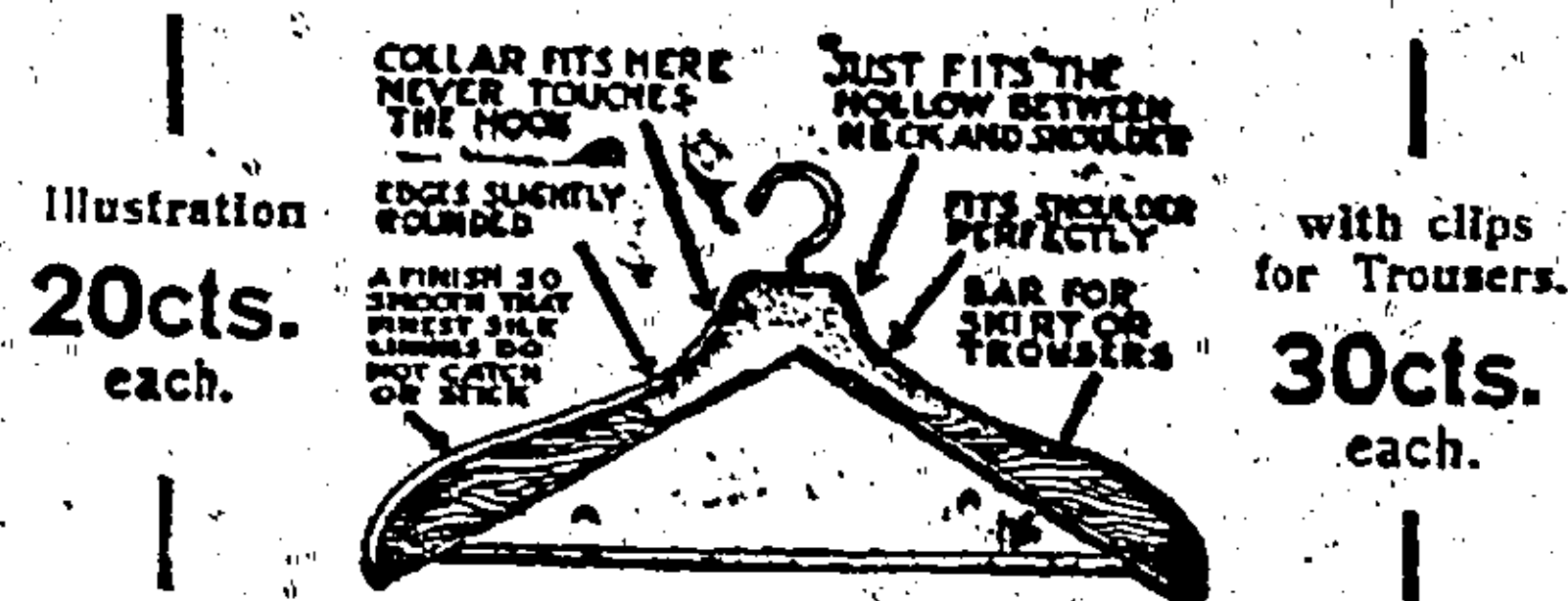
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where it will be examined on 27th June, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 6th July, 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager. Hongkong, June 18th, 1918.

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	* Mishima Maru T. 16,000	SUN., 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
	* Ari Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th, July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.

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CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

* Kashima Maru THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

* Katori Maru FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	26th November.

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SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	25th June at noon.
CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN	Kueichow	26th June at noon.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Malina	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 21st June at 1 p.m.
Malhong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 28th June at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Thurs., 20th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun., 23rd June at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 29th June at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Southern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and Tientsin.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Amoy, Tamsui and Lohai Datsi.

TIEN-TSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipping Company Result.

The report of the directors of the Sutherland Steamship Co., Ltd., at 31st March, 1918, states that the profit and loss account, after payment of interest on mortgage loan, interim dividend and after providing for income tax, excess profits, duty and other contingencies, leaves a balance of £70,309 3s 11d. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 4s per share, free of income tax, which will absorb £4,000, leaving a balance of £10,309 3s 11d to be carried forward. Two directors, Mr. Charles Wright and Mr. E. S. Sutherland, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Anglo-Belgian Shipping and

Trade Relations.

As President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, Lord I. Chichester recently entertained the delegates of the Comité de Commerce Anglo-Belge at Claridge's Hotel. We understand that in pursuance of the obvious desire to have ready a well formulated scheme for the rehabilitation of devastated Belgium consideration has been given to the obvious necessity for the vast amount of machinery raw materials, and consequently the shipping facilities that will be required for this purpose. One of the objects of the delegates is to bring before those interested the requirements for the re-establishment of the country, as well as an interchange of views on the whole question of ways and means.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. M. J. Rowe, third engineer, Kutwo, has gone third engineer, Luenho; Mr. E. Thomson, third engineer, Luenho, has gone acting second engineer, same ship; Captain J. Meathrel of the Chungking, is on leave; Captain E. J. Pottinger, of the Kaifong, has gone master, Chungking; Mr. E. D. Blackburn, chief officer, Kaifong, has gone acting master, same ship; Mr. R. F. Sheel, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kaifong; Mr. F. McIntyre, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Ngankin; Mr. J. B. McGee, chief engineer, Sungkiang, has gone supernumerary chief engineer, Kaifong; Mr. W. G. Ramsay, from leave, has gone second engineer, Suiyang; Mr. R. E. Hutcheon, second engineer, Kaifong, is on reserve; Mr. J. Noon, third engineer, Kaifong, is on reserve; Mr. W. Tinker, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Kaifong; Mr. W. Niblock, second engineer, Ngankin, has gone second engineer, Kaifong; Mr. E. Dewar has been appointed third engineer, Posing; Captain O. C. Blown, of the Tseangshah, is on leave; Mr. H. St. J. Murphy, chief officer, Tseangshah, has gone acting master, same ship.

Notices to Mariners.

Notice is given by the Japanese Department of Communications that, owing to the imminent withdrawal of Naruse Beacon Light, the following temporary light has been established on Yamsokok no Hana; W. entrance to Shimonoeki Straits, together with a buoy moored S.W. of Naruse Reef. They have been shown since May 22nd: Yamsokok no Hana, Temporary Light.—Position.—Lat. 33 degrees 54 feet 57 inch N. Long. 130 degrees 55 feet 13 inch E. (According to Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 135.) Description.—Wooden post painted white. Height of light—20 shaku above the base, 40 shaku above the water. Character of light.—Fintech gas occulting white light, duration of light 4 seconds, and of eclipse 2 seconds. Illuminated arc.—An arc 244 degrees from 814 degrees W. through W. and N. to N. 78 degrees E. (Magnetic bearings taken from seaward) Power—200 candles. Visible distance—11½ nautical miles in clear weather. The light being unwatched, should it go out by accident there may be some delay in relighting it. Naruse Lighted Buoy.—Description.—Iron frustum of cone, painted black, surmounted by a lattice-work supporting a lantern. Height of light—10 shaku above the water. Character of light.—Fintech gas occulting green light, duration of light 4 seconds and of eclipse 2 seconds. Illuminated arc.—The whole horizon. Visible distance—4 nautical miles in clear weather. Depth of water.—About 3½ fathoms at L.W. S. T. Magnetic bearing taken from the buoy.—The large chimney of Daiichi Sugar Refinery, N. 4 degrees 35 feet 22 inch E. The summit of Kirigakuri Yama, S. 31 degrees 50 feet 15 inch E. A. K. K. K. Warning Signal Station S. 29 degrees 15 feet E.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Sole Agents in all parts of the Commercial World.

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FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LD.
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	10,000	30th June, 1918.
Bindjari	8,000	18th July.
Groen	10,000	26th July.
Oranje	8,000	9th Aug.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOUJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
STAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE,
TOSHIMORI, HOJO, KAMAZU, SAKO,
KAWAKI, SHINJI, KAMATAMADA, SIBAI
and OTSUKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES—NAGASAKI, KAWASAKI,
YAMAGUCHI, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN,
TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAMPEL, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton:—"IWASAKI"
"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bantley's.

AGENCY FOR—"THE OKAKA"
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OKAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Tongmoychun, Kangwoo Hotel,
from Shanghai.

Tewchinchon, Wanlyechan,
from Amoy.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.
Hokazin, Godown, Tazmodi
Street, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.
Hokazin, Mode Godown, Yuan-
tai Street, from Shanghai.

Kattinglong, from Shanghai.

Heacock, c/o Hongkong Hotel,
from Kobe.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on June 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
City	27.11	27.11
City	27.11	27.11
City	27.11	27.11
City	27.11	27.11
City	27.11	27.11
City	27.11	27.11
City	27.11	27.11
City	27.11	27.11
City	27.11	27.11
City	27.11	27.11

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
City	14.17	14.17
City	14.17	14.17
City	14.17	14.17
City	14.17	14.17
City	14.17	14.17
City	14.17	14.17
City	14.17	14.17
City	14.17	14.17
City	14.17	14.17
City	14.17	14.17

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of June.

	1917	1918
Consumption	21.47	21.47
Consumption	21.47	21.47
Consumption	21.47	21.47
Consumption	21.47	21.47
Consumption	21.47	21.47
Consumption	21.47	21.47
Consumption	21.47	21.47
Consumption	21.47	21.47
Consumption	21.47	21.47
Consumption	21.47	21.47

LOWLON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17
Lowlon	14.17	14.17

Consumption of water in Lowlon in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1917	1918
Consumption	12.4	12.4
Consumption	12.4	12.4
Consumption	12.4	12.4
Consumption	12.4	12.4
Consumption	12.4	12.4
Consumption	12.4	12.4
Consumption	12.4	12.4
Consumption	12.4	12.4
Consumption	12.4	12.4
Consumption	12.4	12.4

The Government Analyst's reports show that the
water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Analyst.

Public Works Department.

Yanohita, Gilson c/o Swire,
from Hongkong.

Woyakoon, Room 22, Chienan
Hotel, from Shanghai.

Binghuat, Taitoat, from
Amoy.

Samanakozukichi, Matsubara
Hotel, from Kobe.

T. KING,
Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, June 7, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KAWI"

having arrived from NINGA-
PORE, consignees of cargo
are hereby notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns,
and all goods remaining un-
delivered after noon the 21st
June, will be subject to rest.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 25th
June, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 20th June at
10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has
been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents,

Hongkong, 15th June, 1918.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA"

Having arrived, Consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their Bills of Lading duly
endorsed for countersignature
and take immediate delivery of
their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will
be landed immediately and cargo
remaining on board on and after
Monday, 17th inst., will be landed
at consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo undelivered on and after
Friday, 21st inst., will be sub-
ject to rest.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages, will be landed into
Co's Godown, where it will be
examined on Friday, 21st inst.,
at 2.30 p.m.

No claims will be entertained
after the goods have left the
ship's side, or Co's Godown.

All claims to be presented not
later than 5th July, 1918, other-
wise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor.

INDO-CHINA STRAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG and
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWILJOK"

having arrived from the above
port, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong & Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd
instant, at 5 P.M. will be subject
to rest.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,

H. B. M. Government Agents,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1918.

RUBBER SHARE
REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
May 24th, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value.	Buyers	Sellers.
2/- Shares.		
Allagar	3/6	3/0
Anglo-Java	5/0	5/0
Anglo-Malay	10/6	4/5
Batang Malak	3/6	4/6
Bekoh	2/3	3/9
Bkt. Mertajam	4/0	5/0
Bkt. Sembawang	2/5	3/9
Charonose (F.M.S.)	3/9	3/6
Chimpul	1/10	2/11
Consolidated	11/-	14/6
Heawood	3/0	3/9
Kamuning Perak	3/6	4/6
Kota Tinggi	2/9	3/6
Labu (F.M.S.)	7/6	3/6
Linggi Ord	20/-	25/-
London A. B.	7/6	3/6
Medilman	4/6	5/6
Padang Java	2/6	3/6
Perak	5/9	6/9
Port Dickson	2/9	3/0
Selangor	25/-	30/-
S'pore Para	3/6	4/6
S'pore United	3/4	2/8
Str. Settlements	5/-	6/-
(Berttram)	7/-	8/-
Sumatra Para	7/-	8/-
Unit. Serdang	11/-	12/-
Sumatra	7/-	8/-
Unit. Sumatra	8/0	3/9
Unit. Temiang	8/0	3/9
Vallambrosa	17/6	19/6

£1 Shares.

Nom. Value.	Buyers	Sellers.
2/- Shares.		
Bkt. Rajah	160/-	190/-
Casfield	110/-	130/-
Damansara	70/-	90/-
H'lands & L'lands	60/-	70/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	100/-
Langkat	42/-	46/-
Langkat (Java)	42/-	46/-
Ledbury	55/-	65/-
Lumut	40/-	47/6
Malacca R. P.	80/-	100/-
Ord.	70/-	80/-
" 7 1/2 Pref.	22/-	25/-
Nordana	30/-	30/-
Permas	45/-	55/-
Pegoh	28/6	32/6
Rambia Ord.	85/-	45/-
Rambia Pref.	22/6	27/6
Rubber Plant	80/-	35/-
Invest.	35/-	105/-
Sapong	60/-	75/-
Seahfield	60/-	75/-
Tebrau (Johore)	60/-	75/-
Unit. S. B. B.	55/-	70/-

Dollar Shares.

Nom. Value.	Buyers	Sellers.
5/- Shares.		
Alor Gajah	3.00	3.25
Ayer Kuning	1.00	1.10
Ayer Molak	1.90	2.10
Balgownie	5.00	5.50
Bkt. Jelutong	5.00	5.50
Bkt. Kaiti	7.00	8.00
Glenally	1.90	2.10
Jerang	1.15	1.30
Jinab	1.25	1.35
Malaka Pinda	2.00	2.10
Manjai Takong	1.00	1.10
Pangpoo	1.10	1.25
Tambalak	1.00	1.10
Ulu Pandan	1.00	1.10
Unit. Malacca	1.00	1.10

5/- Shares.

Nom. Value.	Buyers	Sellers.
5/- Shares.		
Kampas	7.00	8.25
Malakoff	4.00	4.50
New Selandah	3.85	4.20
Sandycroft	3.25	3.75
S'gai Bagan	2.75	3.25
Trafalgar	1.00	1.25

5/- Shares.

Nom. Value.	Buyers	Sellers.
5/- Shares.		
Ayer Panas	8.25	8.50
Oh'kat Selandah	6.50	7.00
Haytor	7.00	7.75
Kalamak	6.50	6.00
Lenas	3.75	3.25
Mergui	6.00	6.50
Nyalas	5.75	6.10
Pajam	11.25	11.75
Raddala	9.00	10.00
Tak Anson	9.50	10.00

5/- Shares.

Nom. Value.	Buyers	Sellers.
5/- Shares.		
Bukit Timah	11.00	11.00
Pulau Belang	8.75	4.15
Tapak	18.00	14.00

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail, Ltd.,
is in receipt of telegraphic advice
from the Chinese authorities that
the steamer "CHINA" sailed from that port last
evening and is due here on Friday next,
June 21st.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Apply To. To be Dis- patched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Apply To.	To be Dis- patched.
Manila	Yuenyang	J. M. Co.	20 June
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	20 June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21 June
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	21 June
Shanghai via Swatow	Woonang	J. M. Co.	23 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hishima-M.	N. Y. K.	23 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kenawawa	N. Y. K.	24 June
Shanghai	Sungkiang	B. & S.	25 June

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

FAILURE OF AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

Rome, June 17.

Italian war correspondents state that the date of the enemy's offensive was fixed a week ago. The Italian command was prepared for the enemy's movements never escaped observation even in bad weather. Though large movements of troops were carried out with the object of diverting attention from the real point of attack the Italian and Franco-British artillery counter-preparation began at midnight before the enemy's preparation started and the Allies' artillery fire was so rapid and accurate in following the movements of the assailants that the lateral fire of two thousand enemy guns failed to silence our artillery. The enemy's first waves consisted of Czechs and Slovaks, but their losses were so heavy that they were withdrawn to the rear. Von Roetendorf and Prince Boroevich were in command of the offensive. The principle effort was entrusted to General Schenck-Schaffhausen who was ordered to descend by Valbrenta to Bassano while General Kirbak's army was ordered to cross the Piave aiming at Treviso. Austrian heavy guns shelled towns and villages far in the rear. Three hundred gas shells falling in Treviso alone. All accounts agree that the scantiest success has attended the attempt of the Austrians to carry out their offensive on the new German model of storm troops and infiltration. The offensive was really a series of attacks on widely distant points delivered at different hours apparently with the idea of effecting a surprise. The best comment on its initial failure is the brevity of the Austrian communique which is practically an apology for the loss of what was gained in the first few hours. The newspapers consider the offensive the most desperate of gambles' throws in which the enemy has yet indulged. Its failure will be fatal to Austria and a heavy blow to German prestige for undoubtedly the Austrians only moved in obedience to German pressure and the threat of internal revolution. Hence the battle is even more critical for the Austrians than for Italy as defeat will probably lead to the nationalities of the Monarchy to desert. Stories reaching Holland from Austria dwell on the seriousness of the political crisis owing to the refusal of the Polish party to support the Government. They speak of riots at many places as a result of the increase of anti-German feeling and food shortage. Scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm occurred in the Chamber when the Minister of War dwelt on the heroism of the troops, who repeatedly drove back the enemy's assaults restoring the line. He dwelt on the significance of the number of prisoners taken by the Italians because it was most difficult to take prisoners in defensive fighting. The Italians only lost two aeroplanes in Saturday's battle compared with thirty-five lost by the enemy.

VIA THE ENEMY.

From Petrograd to Stockholm.

Julius West writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

The last day I spent in Petrograd was March 4; a Monday, and therefore crammed with rumours because in Russian newspaper men do not work on Sundays. Peace, we knew, had been signed, although nobody knew on what terms. At Brest the Russians had said, "We won't sign peace with you, and we won't fight you." Now the German answer was made manifest. It was, "We will sign peace with you, and we will fight you." The treaty was signed on Sunday, the 3rd. And the next day the German reply was piquantly emphasised by the international arrival of aeroplanes over Petrograd, which dropped a number of bombs, without doing any serious damage.

Russia of the Bolsheviks, however, had changed her mind. She had been saying, "Peace, if you will; but on your terms—war." And a remarkable activity had been making itself felt. A hundred thousand men enlisted in the Red Army. They drilled—actually drilled—the first time this ritual has been executed since the Bolshevik revolution. The Germans are coming, everybody said. And the British left Petrograd, in the company of the subjects of the Allied Powers.

And "evacuated" via Finland, hoping to be allowed to cross the line between the Reds and Whites. But the Reds were not having any. They quite emphatically refused to allow anybody to go north of Tammerfors, and the line fairly bristled with them—all, of course, armed to the teeth. So I found myself in Abo, which is a fairly revolutionary state with all the shop windows shattered, the "boor-jays" forbidden to remain out after 9 p.m., tales of the usual bloodshed and robbery, and the Red Guards dominant.

Steamer communication with the outer world was very uncertain, and about 150 British vessels were in the town. So by way of experiment a party set off to cross the ice. It numbered nearly 20, and consisted mainly of women and children with a ballast of men with one exception too old for military service. There had been rumours about for some weeks to the effect that the Germans had occupied the Åland Islands (which consist mainly of the island of Åland), but nobody quite believed them. Anyway, we started.

The first day's journey consisted of some seven hours in sleighs in amongst rocky little islands, consisting principally of bare rocks, and covered, where at all, with fir trees. The ice over which we jogged flashed as if all the diamonds ever unearthed had been sprinkled on its surface. The cold was, if anything, stimulating; for the first hour or two, at any rate. The mass of exactly similar islands seemed insoluble to me, but the drivers, proceeding in single file, had no difficulty.

Towards the end of the afternoon we reached Houtehare, a bigish village, standing inevitably on the banks of a fjord. The pastor entertained five of us, conversation being carried on in a strange compost of the languages of Northern Europe. The poor man was extremely uneasy. The Reds were moving over from Åbo, looking and occasionally murdering as they went. They had a special animosity against pastors, who, he alleged, were corruptors of the people. The village was predominantly White, but in these days who could tell the difference between friend and foe? The pastor found it a little hard that, after living in one house for thirty-three years, he should now be brought up against the possibility of seeing it burnt.

And he took us all to see his wife's grave in the little churchyard behind the house. She had died some four years earlier, and with her a little son. The pastor explained to us that the Reds were causing large numbers of Finns to cross the ice to the Åland Islands for safety, as the Germans were either there or on the way, and he, personally, would be very glad when they came and removed the Red menace. Then he intimated that he would like some of us to play on his grand piano, and two members of the party did so.

The next morning we drove 25 miles across the ice. The islands were now smaller and scarcer, and we were able to go practically the whole journey from halt to halt on the ice. Occasionally we passed over cracks, but on the whole the scenery, barring the sledges, was extraordinarily like what it would have been in the summer, especially when the sun was hidden by a cloud. The snow on the surface of the ice then seemed to turn a bluish-grey, and the little ripples on the surface changed into something oddly like waves.

Late on the second evening we were stopped at Vardo, a few miles short of Finby, our destination, on the edge of Åland. The Germans were in Finby, we were told, and we must spend the night

where we were, and perhaps a safe conduct might be arranged. So we spread ourselves over the village. The inhabitants were expecting the Germans to march in on the following morning, perhaps on the same night, and had prepared to welcome them suitably, with a band and a picnic in the village school. But the Swedes are a kind-hearted, neutral race, and some of the food intended for Germans found an English destination.

The next day we discussed, hesitated, decided to chance it, and crossed to Finby. A little before we got there, we had our first glimpse of the Germans, and I had a thrill of joy because it was exactly as I had imagined it would be—a little group of men in green uniforms standing about in careless attitudes between a few cottages at a bend of the road. Their arms were stacked, and the men, a company of them, looked at us with interest, almost with enthusiasm, ginning broadly. Appropriately enough, this was almost under the ruined walls of a fort, which the British had smashed up during the Crimean War. A little farther on we ran into their officer, who was curiously polite, showed us our route on his map, told us he and the Germans in general were going to Finland and Petrograd "to put the place straight," and told us we would have to get the permission of the officer commanding the German troops on the island before we would be allowed either to leave or cross it.

And in all the villages we passed through, Germans, always polite Germans, belonging to the 18th Jäger Regiment, who saluted all the men of our party, were billeted. We saw a few field-guns, and the usual traces of organisation—signposts in German and Swedish being nailed up showing the way to the "Kommando," &c.

In the evening we ran into the first batch of prisoners. Åland's Russian garrison behaved itself very well until after the Bolshevik revolution in Finland. Then (so the inhabitants told us, pointing to bullet holes in their houses for confirmation) Red Guards came over from Åbo and the garrison, under their stimulus, ran amuck, preying on the inhabitants, looting, and generally subjecting the natives to a reign of terror. So an expedition to Stockholm was hurriedly organised, praying for Swedish protection against the Reds. The Swedes sent over some warships and soldiers, about Feb. 26, to Ekero, and, apparently, told the Germans about it, as on March 4, or thereabouts, a larger German force turned up and began to occupy the main island jointly with the Swedes.

When we entered the sons of operations on March 8, the Russians had already surrendered on massed, and that day and the next we saw numerous groups of prisoners under escort, the proportion of prisoners to escort being about thirty to one. One procession of prisoners which passed us numbered 1,300. The Russians were mainly soldiers, but included a good many sailors from the Baltic Fleet. They seemed cheerful, but not so cheerful as their guards, who winked their contempt for the Anglo-Bolshevik alliance at us. I only noticed one Russian officer (naval) among the prisoners. German officers there were in plenty, all very polite, neat, and even (when necessary) ready to go out of their way to be of help to the party. On the second day of our stay with the enemy we were told that we would have to get the permission already referred to, and were directed to the German headquarters. The officer commanding had a name which seemed almost too good to be true; unless I do the gentleman an injustice, he was the—

Major Freiherr von Schenk zu Schweinsberg!

Well, we reached headquarters, and waited. The Major was out. We sat on our sledge, and froze, and starved. Ladies began to murmur about this being a put up job, an anti-English pin-prickery. After some three and a-half hours the Germans began to perceive that the cordiality of our relations was declining, and forthwith organised a meal for us. For two weeks we were given army tinne meat, ration biscuits, and coffee, all at lib. And very good

CANTON NEWS.

Protest by British Consul at Swatow.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

An official letter from the British Consul in Swatow to the Tachun states that the officers in the Superintendent of Military Affairs yamen, taking the opportunity provided by the Superintendent, Chan King-ming, being at the front, have harshly compelled the inhabitants to subscribe military expenses, and that after the Chinese merchants had all left the city, those merchants who have nationalised as foreign subjects were approached and soldiers even disturbed foreign firms. On protests being made they used strong words of disrespect to the British and even seized all the properties in the island that belonged to foreign subjects. They spoke of International Law but nearly all the articles of such law were thus violated. In their reply to the Consul Body in Swatow they had said that the assistance in forcing the foreign merchants to subscribe military expenses; otherwise they will carry out the International Law themselves. Consequently they are aiming at money alone, and have ignored the treaty of friendship. This was not the intention of the Superintendent, but his reputation might thus be damaged.

The Chief of the Financial Department, Chan Hin, is relieved of office and Yang Wing-tai is appointed in his place.

A report from the western front states that all the commanders on hearing that Lang Chai-kwong is recruiting a big army in the month are now attacking Hoi Hong city with extraordinary energy in order to capture the city before Lang's return.

WHY TAKE SALTS

or other disagreeable gripping purgatives, when Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxative, do all that is necessary.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, liver troubles, clear the complexion and purify the breath.

Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 South Street, Shanghai.

they were. The Major didn't return, and at last it was settled by telephone that we should go to Ekero, the German-Swedish headquarters—the village nearest the Swedish coast—and go through the necessary formalities there.

Ekero at last, in the early evening. A mile or so away, across the ice, a fleet of German and Swedish warships and transports. Flashlight signals, lamps, a polite Lieutenant finds us rooms, and personally conducts us thither. We go to bed under the eyes of the German navy. A quarter of an hour after we are in bed we are awakened. We are to prepare to leave at once on a Swedish Government boat, repatriating Polish, Estonian and Ukrainian soldiers. An hour's walk across the ice.

Formalities on board a Swedish battleship. (The Germans, apparently, have washed their hands of us. Somewhat relieved, we feel this to be the summit of their politeness.) Luxurious cabins on the repatriation boat, a fat ice-breaker waddling in front. The ice disappears; we escape the winter and burst into the spring. Two days' journey under ideal conditions to Oskarshamm, where, on our arrival, we find the entire population waiting to meet us. Under its national flag (light blue and yellow stripes). A night in train—Stockholm.

By Jove, weren't we lucky to get off as we did! Because the next party, starting a few days later, had sixteen of its male members taken prisoners.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Prisoner's Opportunity.

The Criminal Sessions reopened this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice).

Detaining a Child. Liu Chin was charged with detaining a child by force and with harbouring a child. The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster defended.

When charged, prisoner said he admitted being in possession of the child, but he was told to take the child away. The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. A. J. Brown, H. W. Weyler, F. D. Silas, I. Baptista, V. Franco, W. E. Roberts and C. J. M. Pereira.

In opening the case, Mr. Wakeman said the evidence showed that the small boy was playing outside the house of his parents at Shun Tak, in China, and prisoner was also seen talking to him. About 8 o'clock the child was missing and it was found that prisoner also was missing. Some days later prisoner was located in a house at Yamma-ti. The small boy's father was communicated with and he came down and prisoner was arrested. When charged at the Police Court prisoner said he had nothing to say except that a man told him to bring the child to Hongkong. He did not know the man had taken him to sell him.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on both counts, but added a strong recommendation of mercy.

His Lordship told the prisoner that if he would assist the Police in getting back the child he would get a much lighter sentence than if he failed to do so. Sentence was deferred until Wednesday next.

The Sessions Adjourned.

At the conclusion of the above case the Sessions were formally adjourned until Monday next. There are two other cases for trial.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

Fifth List of Contributors.

Lady May sends the fifth list of lady contributors to the Royal Silver Wedding fund as follows:—

Miss Davidson, Mrs. Jenkin, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. A. B. Kennedy, Mrs. D. M. Warden, Mrs. Bam, Mrs. E. A. Lammer, Mrs. Armitage V. Apcer, Mrs. A. Abdoolahim, Mrs. Lossius, Mrs. Bridger, Mrs. Molner, Mrs. Young, Mrs. E. M. Raymond, Mrs. Maudie, Mrs. Dowbiggin, Mrs. W. G. Goggin, Mrs. Shellim, Mrs. Wm. Nicholls, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. Lo Oshung-ip, Mrs. Lo Man-pau, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Osham, Mrs. D. McMurray, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. John Lambert, Miss M. Graham, Miss A. Graham, Mrs. Alexander Macdonald, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Ng Hon-tai, Mrs. J. Walker, Mrs. Ng Hon-tai, Mrs. H. M. H. Namasse, Mrs. Charles Stark, Mrs. Lindell, Mrs. Thomas, E. B., Mrs. N. L. Watson, Mrs. de Bous, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Matshoy, Mrs. T. H. King.

Total ... \$ 657.00
Previous lists ... 3,519.50
\$ 4,176.50

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts, at the Summary Court this morning, Wong Lai-hing claimed from Tang Wai-long the sum of \$630, being money lent on a Chinese borrowing note.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. M. K. Lo for defendant.

Mr. D'Almeida said that a counter-claim had been filed for \$380, stating that defendant was a member of a money loan association of which plaintiff was also a member, and the counter-claim was based on the ground that defendant was not allowed to bid at one of the drawings and consequently lost the sum claimed. Defendant also held that there was no consideration for the note.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for \$30. The counter-claim failed.

PROOF POSITIVE.

How England Prepared for War.

An article of considerable interest to English readers appeared in the *Vossische Zeitung* of March 20. It was from the pen of Professor Brand, one of those learned men of Berlin University who have so generously decided that Shakespeare, whatever his birth and antecedents, was really of Teuton origin.

With the idea of promoting Anglo-Saxon friendship, Professor Brand was invited to England in 1913 by the British Academy, to deliver a lecture on Shakespeare. The Professor, a man of no small importance in his own estimation, regarded this courtesy as a high political event, and (as he now asserts) as "a desperate effort on the part of the British intellectuals and nobility to stave off a conflict which the British Government was fomenting." So that apparently before he landed in England in July 1913, he was already convinced of the proximity of war.

On his arrival he was horrified to find that "the country was in a feverish state of warlike preparation." He noticed "a crowd of boys with flags and drums marching on a bright Sunday morning, through Eastcheap (sic), the cockney youth on the warpath." He found families talking about "boy scouts" going to camp (it was subtle to call them "boy scouts" but of course the professor wasn't so easily taken in as all that). Everywhere the same martial talk filled the air. "It was obvious that the country was preparing for a campaign."

His friends tried to throw dust in his eyes, but the professor was too astute for that. It was obvious to him that the "boy scouts" were preparing to attack Germany. Indeed, while he was watching them marching in a crowd through Eastcheap, "an old gentleman, obviously recognising from my white hat that I was a German," crossed the street and, "with oily friendliness," seized his hand, impressively assuring him: "We want to live in friendship, without blood." Such demonstrative attempts to put him off the scent, however, only roused the professor's suspicions.

Then came the crowning blow, confirming all the suspicions which he afterwards formed. The German Ambassador, (Prince Lichnowsky) absented himself from the lecture. The Chairman "underlined this obvious affront to the well meant peace movement by remarking, with evident emphasis, that the Ambassador was 'unavoidably' prevented from coming." Fall of his fears, and realising that—as some of his compatriots afterwards told him—"everybody knows that they are going to fight Germany except the German Ambassador," the anxious professor could get no sleep. So he visited Lichnowsky, "and of course failed to convince him." Indeed, so careless was Lichnowsky of his country's interests that he had even forgotten the fact that he had been invited to the lecture. When the professor asked the Ambassador's advice as to the answer he should give to "the learned and noble friends" who were so anxious to promote a rapprochement, Lichnowsky carefully replied: "Say whatever you like to your learned friends, but leave politics out of it."

After that, of course, there was nothing more to be said. The professor took his leave. . . . He noticed how deserted the Embassy was. . . . How different from the days of Bismarck, "when intellectual London thronged its rooms." As, however, the visit was paid at 11 a.m., this is not, perhaps, surprising. He felt, as he descended the staircase, that everything pointed to war and that the Ambassador failed to realise the danger. So he stopped into the open air, arrived in Berlin the next day, and, . . . not fourteen months later came the English declaration of war! It is hardly necessary to add that this story was not intended in any way to be humorous. It was told in all good faith, and to all Germans doubtless it read as a thrilling narrative. For there, however, it will doubtless serve as another example of that peculiar mentality of which so many Germans seem to be possessed. —By Capt. P. M. Allen.

WITHDRAWAL OF EXEMPTIONS.

No Relief on Occupational Grounds.

Far-reaching changes, immediately cancelling the exemptions of men in a large number of occupations, were announced on April 12 by the Ministry of National Service.

In addition to men exempted by tribunals on occupational grounds those in the Reserved list of occupations are also affected. The only men to whom the Order does not apply are coal miners, port transport workers, and holders of protection certificates under the Schedule of Protected Occupations.

Under the power conferred upon him by the Military Service Act, 1918, the Minister has made an Order withdrawing exemptions from military service held wholly or partly on occupational grounds by certain men of various ages employed in a large number of occupations, who are in medical categories A, B1, and C1, or medical grades 1 and 2, or who have not been medically examined.

This Order came into force April 12, and provides that the exemptions of the men concerned are withdrawn as from April 24, after which date the men will be called up for military service.

The current regulations provide that applications for renewal of exemptions withdrawn by the Order, which can be made on authorised personal grounds only, may be lodged within seven days of withdrawal—in this case by May 1.

A man whose certificate is withdrawn has no right to apply for renewal of exemption on occupational grounds, nor has his employer any right to make such an application on his behalf.

A limited discretion has been given to each Director of National Service to suspend the calling up of a declassified man who is employed on Government contract for urgent war supplies. Applications for this suspension must be made before April 24 in a special form, and suspension will only be granted under exceptional conditions. Penalties are provided under the Defence of the Realm Regulations for any false or misleading representations.

Particulars of the large number of trades and occupations affected by the Order, the manner in which applications may be made in respect of men on Government contracts, and the addresses to which such applications should be sent are fully set out in the notes appended to the Order.

Every man holding an exemption on occupational grounds and every employer of such men should take steps to become acquainted with the terms of the Order. Copies of the Order will be available for inspection at any of the National Service offices and at the Employment Exchanges before the end of this week, and arrangements are being made under which official copies published by the Stationery Office will be on sale through newsagents and bookstalls by the beginning of next week.

Men who hold protection certificates are those of certain ages engaged in specified occupations:—

Shipbuilding and repairing; mining and quarrying; metal manufacture; engineering (including marine, boiler, agricultural implement, erection, repair and maintenance of plant); riveters and platers; fitters and tool-makers; turners and metal machinists; electricians; foundry workers; smiths and forge makers; railway wagon makers; aircraft makers; instrument makers; chain makers; belt, nut, screw and rivet makers; dairy appliances; machine-guns, rifle and pistol makers; wire manufacture; certain wood working trades; brush manufacture; chemicals and explosives; drugs; lead and zinc compounds; lubricants; soap; rubber; paper; leather tanning and currying; textile and allied trades; glass; thread; surgical dressings; chemical works; engine men; boiler men; and crane drivers; glass; light and power; telegraphing and the administration and technical staffs by firms engaged in these industries.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Decimal Coinage.
The Executive Council of the Association of Chamber of Commerce had under consideration a draft Bill for the purpose of introducing a Decimal System of coinage on the lines agreed to with the Bankers' Institute and the Decimal Association. The Decimal Association had approved the draft Bill—which was under the consideration of the Bankers' Institute.

300 Per Cent. Dividend.
The Mei Jui Marine Transport Company, of Kobe, has decided to pay for the last term a dividend of 200 per cent. the statement of accounts being as follows:—
Gross profit ... \$2,635,232
Depreciation of vessels 773,086
Shipping repair fund 160,731
War profit tax and other imposts ... 510,000
Net profit ... \$2,191,434
Brought forward ... 577,565

Total ... \$2,769,099
To Legal reserve ... \$110,000
Bonuses ... 80,000
Dividend, 10 per cent. ... 100,000
Extra dividend, 190 per cent. ... 1,900,000
Carried forward ... 599,099

Depreciating the Pound.
It seems at first sight a tremendous feat to have raised our revenue from 200 millions, its pre-war figure, to 707 millions in the last financial year, but this comparison is flattering to the facts, writes the *L. and C. Express*. The depreciation of the buying power of the pound has been so great, largely owing to the faulty measures of finance by which our Government, like all the other warring Governments, has met the needs of war, that we have to take off at least a third from the sum of our present revenue before comparing it with the pre-war standard. The Government, by multiplying currency through the printing press and the use of banking credit, has put up the price of everything against itself, and has also multiplied the amount of depreciated pounds which have been poured into its coffers. The world's gold production in 1917 is estimated at \$38,000,000 by the *Statist*. This figure shows a decrease of about \$8,500,000 on 1916, and of \$3,400,000, or nearly 9 per cent., as compared with 1915. The figures for 1917 for the principal producing countries are:—British Empire, \$26,139,930; United States, \$17,344,100; Mexico, \$2,500,000; Russia, \$4,000,000; other countries, \$8,000,000. War conditions are undoubtedly chiefly responsible for the decrease in output.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3 3/4
Demand	3 3/4
30 d/a	3 3/4
60 d/a	3 3/4
4 m/a	3 3/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	138 1/2
T/T Japan	146 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77 1/2
co & New York	
T/T Java	149
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Hongkong	441 1/2
Demand, Paris	442

BUYING.

4 m/a L/C	3 1/4
4 m/a D/P	3 1/4
6 m/a L/C	3 1/4
30 d/a Sydney & Melbourne	3 1/4
30 d/a San Francisco & New York	78 1/2
4 m/a Marks	Nom.
4 m/a France	456 1/2
6 m/a France	461 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	\$1.00 prem.
" 10	\$1.00 prem.
" 5	\$1.50
Canton	4 1/2 dis.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

SUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	24
" Prime Cut	24
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
" Roast—Shiu	24
" Breast—Ngau Nam	20
" Soup—Tong Yuk	20
" Steak—Ngau Yik Pa	20
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
" Sausage—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 60
" Head—Ngau Tau	1.09
" Heart—Ngau Sum	1b. 13
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 10
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	20
" Liver—Ngau Kon	1b. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.08
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	1b. 28
" Leg—Yeung Pui	28
" Shoulder—Yeung Shan	28
" Saddle—Yeung On Yak	29
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Ohong	4
" Brains—Chu No	per set 3
" Feet—Chu Keuk	1b. 14
" Fry—Chu Chap	30
" Head—Chu Tau	18
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 10
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	10
" Liver—Chu Kon	1b. 39
" Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	24
" Leg—Chu Pui	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheeps' Head & Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 65
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each 9
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	13
" Liver—Yeung Kon	1b. 28
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	"
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	26
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	26
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	20
" Sausage—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1 20

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel—Ka Yu	1b. 26
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Ohik Yu	14
Codfish—Man Yu	16
Crabs—Hoi	18
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	18
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	18
" Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	38
Garoupe—Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kwang Yu	14
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Pa Pau Kong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	34
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kwang	10
Roach—Chun Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yu	32
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Oho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	80

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds—Hang Yan	1b. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
" (Chefoo)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	"
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chin	5
" (hides)—Macao—San Heung Chiu	"
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai	11
Carambola—Yeung To	each 10
Coconuts—Ye Tao	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tes	1b. 28
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each 7
Lichees Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	1b. 28
" Fresh	"
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	"
" Sweet	"
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	"
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Pereimmons, Large—Hung Tes	12

食肉

VEGETABLES, &c.

POULTRY.

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Plantain—Tai Chiu

Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai

Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau

Shanghai—Lo Kwat

Walnuts—Hop To

Watermelon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa

Green—Sang Hop Tuo

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Golofina

CIGARS

are always fresh
because an ever
constant demand
created by its
Quality insures
a quick turnover
of stock

sold
in
Two sizes
Perfectos
&
Bouquets

STOCKED BY ALL

LEADING TOBACCONISTS

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT. AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR. PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1918,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

188 Gold Watches, open face and double cases.
40 Gold Wrist Watches set with diamonds.
15 Silver watches.
78 Metal watches
all more or less damaged by sea-water.

On view from Friday the 21st inst.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY
the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold property situated at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the I and Office as the Remaining Portion of Section A of Island Lot No. 905 and The Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 99 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$364.29 and \$396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER,
Princes Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to
To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 24th June, 1918,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No 5 Moreton Terrace,
A Quantity of Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue).
On view from Sunday the 23rd inst.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Blackhead & Company, F. H. Hohnke, F. J. Schwarzkopf, E. H. Thiel and J. E. Danielson in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON TUESDAY
the 13th day of August 1918,
at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.
The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with cooile quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine house an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years from August 1899. The Crown Rent is \$440 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—
MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

ASAHI BEER.



KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.
Present price—
"WHITE ROSE,"
\$6.05 per case ex store.
"COMET,"
\$5.85 per case ex store.
CHONG CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN.
15 Des Voeux Road, West.

POST OFFICE.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammerah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/5 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khash, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qalat Salih, Suk-ash-Sherkukh and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mail's close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the content in weight of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

"The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended."

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—20th June, 7 a.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong—20th June, 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands—20th June, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.
Hoihow and Pakhoi—20th June, 10 a.m.

Saigon—20th June, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—20th June 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—20th June, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st June.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—21st June, Registration 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.

St. Paul, Bangkok, India via Calcutta—21st June, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—21st June, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—21st June, 2 p.m.
Straits and Bangkok—21st June, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 22nd June.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India via Dhannakhodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cape—22nd June, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—22nd June, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—23rd June, 8 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe—23rd June, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, 24th June.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe—24th June, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, 25th June.

Shanghai and North China—25th June, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

Chaoan and Taiwan—26th June, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 28th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—28th June, 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 19th 12h. 25m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it remains low upon the continent. The southern depression is stationary over Tongking; the northern depression has probably moved eastward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.31 inches. Total since January 1st 36.69 inches against an average of 33.04 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Cap Rock S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

2 Formosa Channel S. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

June 19 a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Vostock 6a Nemuro 5a Hakodate 1b Tokyo 1c Kochi 1d Nagasaki 1e Sagami 1f Oshima 1g Naha 1h Ishijima 1i Bonin Is. 1j Wharfedale 1k Hankow 1l Ichang 1m Chungking 1n Shanghai 1o Gushan 1p Sharp P. 1q Amoy 1r Swatow 1s Taichow 1t Tainan 1u Keelung 1v Pootung 1w Canton 1x Hainan 1y H.K. 1z

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20.81 76 96 0 3 o

20.77 0 4 o

20.76 73 98 sse 2 r

20.65 61 91 sse 5 o

20.79 61 sw 4 o

20.81 73 94 0 0

20.84 73 92 sse 1 o

20.84 73 95 0 0

20.82 73 94 0 0

20.80 75 91 n 1 o

State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzle, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

O. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, June 19, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzle, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

H.K. Observatory, June 19, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

From 17th June to 23rd June.

Mon. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

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